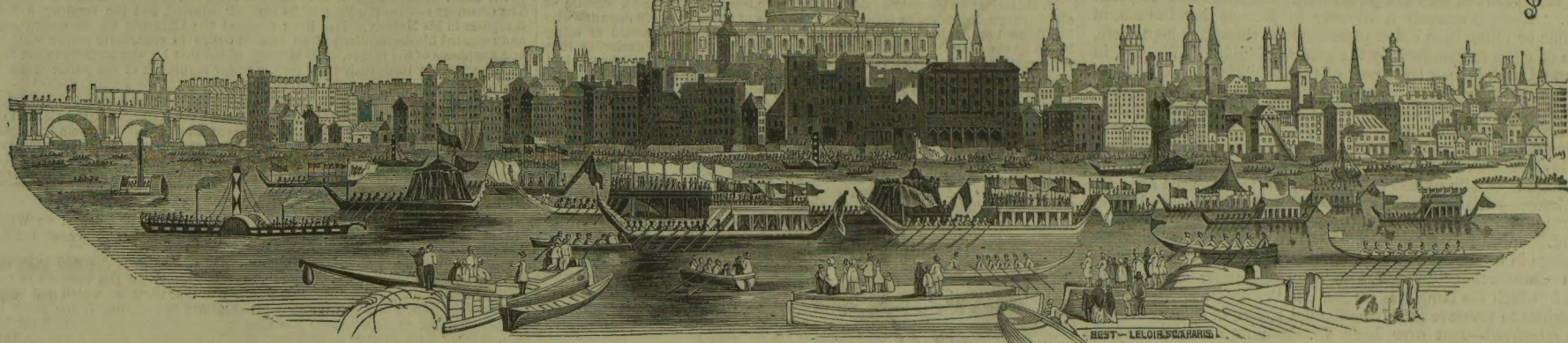


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE IMPERIAL PRINCIPLE.

IN the late debate on the situation of the West Indian Colonies, Mr. Disraeli laid down one of those axioms with which he occasionally surprises the unreflecting listeners into the belief that he has uttered a profound truth. He asserted that England as a nation has abandoned "the imperial principle" of government for the "commercial" one, and may, therefore, we suppose, expect the miseries due to those who forsake a noble and magnificent theory for that which is base and sordid. The word "imperial" conveys an idea of splendour, of sceptres and crowns, of boundless power and command; "commerce," on the other hand, gives a vulgar notion of buying and selling, of struggles for profit, of calculation of cost, which is in itself a weakness which imperial governments, to do them justice, are far above. The results of commerce, national wealth, employment, and comfort, are certainly desirable enough; but the process is hateful, and in every way to be despised. Let no senate, on peril of "sinking into a counting-house," be guided by the "commercial principle."

Such is the lesson enforced by the author of "Tancred." As he is an oracle with his party, many of whom class his utterances with "the words of the wise and their dark sayings," this, his latest inspiration, is worth a little dissecting. We may otherwise be accepting an epigram for a theory and mistake verbal antithesis for political wisdom. The same qualities that make a man great on a small subject may grievously mislead when dealing with questions wide and vast as the world itself. In holding up to ridicule the inconsistencies, the changes of policy, even the personal manners, of a Minister, Mr. Disraeli has not his equal; there is a smartness in his well-prepared sarcasms. But this, after all, is but a small talent; the principles that should sway the varied interests of the world are above or beyond its sphere.

The "Imperial Principle" we presume to mean Government of Authority, more or less modified, that does not stoop to calculate the worth of a possession by its contribution to the national wealth. The "Commercial Principle" is that which applies to all measures the test of utility; it questions the advantage of vast territories, if

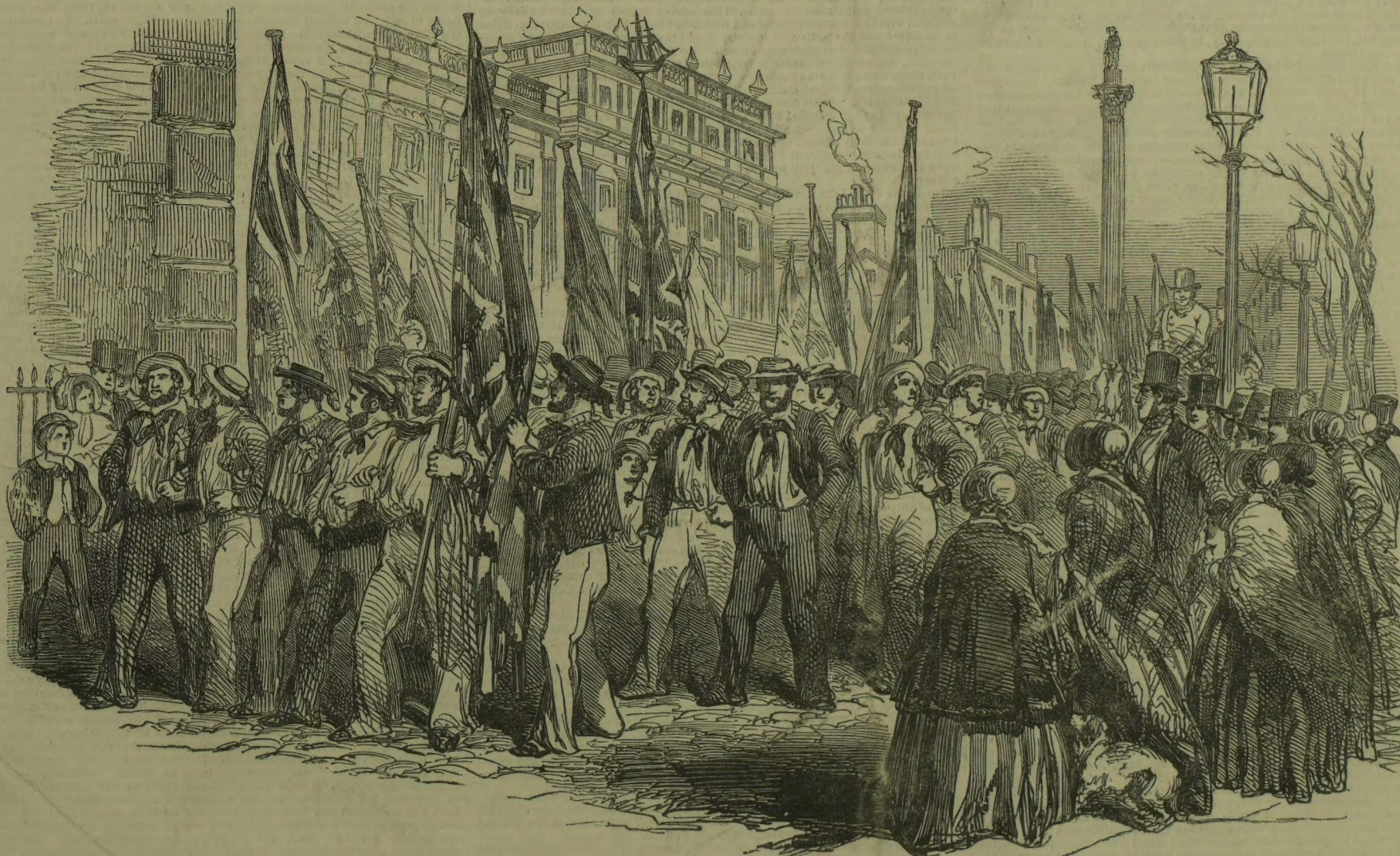
they are not capable of being turned to some use—of colonies, if they furnish no traffic; it states the end of Government to be the happiness and comfort of mankind, not the gratification of personal pride and lust of power. It has no reluctance to change the sword of sway for the ledger of profit, believing that by the test of prosperity we must judge the efficacy of all policies. It may seem degrading that a Senate should "sink into a counting house"; but it would have been well for Europe, the world, and the whole human race, if half the common sense the counting-house requires had been applied to politics. We should have allowed other nations the freedom we have always taken ourselves of changing the forms of Government at will; we should have kept out of the old absurd wars of succession, which have cost us millions, without producing one result; we should have refused those profligate subsidies to worthless allies, who swindled us in every possible way after taking our cash. We should not have constituted ourselves the universal meddler in all the quarrels of Europe, paying for everybody, and fighting for all, with a recklessness that has no parallel in any other nation. Our terrible debt, that weighs on every one, making life more difficult to all classes, is principally the result of the "Imperial principle," carried out to an extent unknown even in states where the power is truly Imperial or Absolute.

The anomaly is all the stronger, because for three centuries England has been a great commercial nation, though governed on the "Imperial" theory. The wealth acquired by trade and manufactures has been wasted in supporting dynasties and families! This is the true instinct of Imperialism; the "Commercial" principle rather develops the strength of the masses, irrespective of who may rule them. The race of the Bourbons alone has cost England more in solid gold than would have drained all our cities, and placed a good education within the reach of every child in the country. The money is gone; we are loaded with debt; we are only beginning to think of sanatory measures; our great centres of population are sunk in ignorance and vice; and where are the Bourbons, for whom we have wasted the treasures that might have

been so well employed? They have either been hurled by their people from the thrones on which our bayonets placed them, or they sit there amid the curses and execrations of their subjects, who are daily compelling them, however, to abdicate some portion of that power which constitutes the "Imperial principle" we are told to cherish and reverence.

We select the Bourbon family as an instance of what a system can be built upon the "Imperial principle;" for that race, who really seem sent into the world to be a shame and humiliation to mankind, we have sacrificed more than as a State we have ever had the heart to spend on the greatest national or social objects. For them we have reversed all the rules that guided us in our internal policy. To keep a Catholic Bourbon on the Throne of France, we engaged in a war with thirty millions of people, who held his very name in abhorrence; sinking millions in the struggle, at the very time our own subjects of the same religion were not recognised as citizens, and excluded from all offices and places of trust. Nothing but the "Imperial principle" could reconcile such a glaring inconsistency; in England our Government was narrowly and exclusively Protestant; on the Continent our blood and gold were poured out for the support of the Roman Catholic Church and Sovereign. In Spain we acted the same absurdity over again.

The result of the whole Peninsular War was the establishment on the throne of Ferdinand, the most bigoted of Catholic Kings, who would willingly have established the Inquisition, if he could; and, while we were fighting at Vittoria, and Badajos, and Salamanca, to restore to the Monarchy and Clergy of Spain all their ancient predominance, we were battling with equal obstinacy, at home, against the smallest concessions to our own fellow-citizens of the same faith. How the future historian will reconcile the lavish votes of money to build up the Catholic Church in Spain with the votes of the same body against recognising the rights of Catholic citizens in the United Kingdom, we cannot tell; it is one of the strangest political contradictions presented by all history; but it is explained by the operation of the "Imperial principle;" it is essentially government according to the will or theory of the go-



THE NAVIGATION LAWS DEMONSTRATION.—PROCESSION OF SAILORS.—(SEE PAGE 94).

verning power. At home, it resisted all changes as long as possible, till the Emancipation Act and the Reform Bill were carried by something little short of rebellion; abroad, it sympathised with all the Absolutism of the Continent, and supplied it with subsidies of money and levies of men, to the utmost extent of the national resources. There is not a Royal House of Europe that, in some shape or other, has not been our pensioner. We have paid Prussia to move its armies, when its Government would not put a regiment on the march, though its own existence was in peril. We have paid Spanish armies, we have paid French emigrant and Royalist officers. There is scarcely a dynasty in Europe that has not, at some time or other, been either placed on the throne, or kept there, in spite of gross misconduct, by the gold of England. We pay, in the Russo-Dutch loan, a large part of the liabilities created by the establishment of the kingdom of Belgium. We are losers by the mockery of Royal Government in Greece. What the preservation of the Royal Family of Portugal has cost us during the last century almost defies calculation. Within the last two years we have spent in its support something about a million and a half; the expenditure is wholly useless to England, but we have the satisfaction of knowing the "Imperial principle" has been maintained. The Bourbons of Naples, again, have drawn largely on the money of England. When they were driven out of Naples, in 1805, they took refuge in Sicily, and, of course, immediately abolished the old Sicilian Constitution. It was a suicidal act, under the circumstances in which the King was placed, and the British Government, ever anxious to preserve these Continental Kings, in spite of themselves, interfered—sent over Lord W. Bentinck and an army—compelled the King to restore a Constitution—bribing the Royal Family to an observance of it by a subsidy of £400,000 a year, which was paid till the end of the war, in 1815! As soon as possible after the withdrawal of the English army, and the stoppage of the English gold, the Constitution was, of course, abolished, and everything returned to its old channel; our money might just as well have been thrown into the sea as given to the Court of Naples. But it was spent in support of the "Imperial principle," according to which we are always propping up the power of Sovereigns, too stupid or too tyrannical to maintain their own authority: for one tenth of the oppression of which they are guilty in their own dominions, Englishmen would infallibly expel them within four-and-twenty hours. It is precisely because the "Imperial principle" is losing its force among us that we are beginning to deal more reasonably; he would be a bold Minister who would now propose a subsidy of half a million a year to the King of Naples—to keep him from breaking his new Constitution!

But it is in dealing with our Colonies that the total want of the Commercial principle has been most disastrously felt. The ignorance and obstinacy that denied all change in our policy towards the American provinces when they had become something more than "plantations," are now almost incredible; but our Government was then strictly "imperial;" it was only "commercial" so far, that it insisted on the Colonies buying everything they wanted in England, and making nothing themselves. A collection of the statutes passed to discourage the manufactures of America would be ludicrous now; but they then had most melancholy results. In the State of Massachusetts, for instance, it was felony for any one to make a hat! And the "Imperial principle" one day woke up, and found itself shorn of a fine empire.

It may be sneered at now, but the time is coming when something of the common sense that is applied to commerce will direct the affairs of the world. The annals of commercial powers are among the most brilliant pages of history; commerce is neither sordid nor mean, but the root of all that is noble and refined. What was the greatness of Tyre and Sidon, of Venice, of the Hanse Towns, of Cologne, of Antwerp, Bruges, and Ghent? Their power was not territorial and imperial; it was the greatness of commerce; yet the records of their prosperity read more like passages from the "Arabian Nights" than sober statements of facts. Commerce cannot exist without benefiting two or more nations at once. The "Imperial principle" aggrandizes a man, a family, or at most a faction; commerce never ruined a nation yet; but many have sunk when a barbarous Imperialism has crushed commerce out of existence.

IRELAND.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Provost and Board of Trinity College have presented an address to Mr. Shaw on his resignation, expressive of their regret at that step, and still more at its cause. Mr. Shaw, in his reply, states, that, on account of the nature of his disease (rheumatism of the spine), he does not expect to re-enter public life, but hopes long to enjoy, in private society, the friendship of his quondam constituents.

An application is about to be made to Parliament for the incorporation of a company under the title of "The Farmers' Estate Society of Ireland," the objects of which will be found defined in the following extract from the prospectus:—"The Farmers' Estate Society propose purchasing eligible estates in fee, as they come into the market, and selling them afterwards in small lots of not less than forty statute acres (24a. 2r. 31p. Irish), the preference being given to the tenant in possession, if unobjectionable in other respects, and the purchase-money taken in half-yearly payments. The purchase-money being thus taken by instalments, the purchaser can expend any capital he possesses in the cultivation of the land, erecting buildings, and making other improvements; and, as he improves, he will be the better enabled to pay larger instalments, until the purchase shall be completed—a system materially different from the present, under which the farmer generally gives all he possesses to get possession of a farm, and has no capital left for cultivation or stocking. Provision will be made to prevent the subdivision of any farm so purchased to less than 20 acres, on the principle of the Act 31st Elizabeth, c. 7, which was passed before the introduction of the Poor-law into England." The project has met with the approval of the Earl of Clarendon; and the provisional committee already comprises the names of Earls of Courtown and Devon, Lord Montagu, Sir Edward Brough, Sir David Roche, Mr. Monsell, M.P., Mr. Fagan, M.P., Mr. Guinness, M.P., and several other influential country gentlemen. The capital sought to be raised is £1,000,000, in 50,000 shares of £20 each.

A PAPAL rescript has been addressed to the Roman Catholic prelates, demanding an explanation with respect to the charges preferred against certain of the clergy, of fomenting crime by the practice of denouncing from the altar, also admonishing the clergy to abstain from political agitation, and in future confine their labours to the spiritual instruction of their flocks.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual meeting took place on Monday. The Chair was occupied by Mr. Maher, M.P. for Tipperary. The principal speakers were Mr. Dunne and Mr. Legue, who dwelt at considerable length on the principal topics of the day. A short letter from the Right Hon. Dr. French was read, enclosing some subscriptions. The rent was £68 17s. 2d. A long letter from Mr. John O'Connell was read, in which he states his intention to postpone his motion for the repeal of the Union till March.

THE FATAL CONFLICT AT ASHFORD.—The adjourned inquiry into the cause of the death of H. K. Waldron, Esq., took place on Tuesday (last week), at Drumsna, at the close of which the Jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that Hubert Kelly Waldron, Esq., came by his death from a pistol-shot fired by George Church, aided and assisted by Thomas Peyton, Coroner, Thomas Church, a man named Thady Crawley, and others, whose names we do not at present know. From the legal difficulties connected with the transaction, we leave it to another tribunal to decide how far the accused parties were justified in so doing. We fully acquit the police of any participation in this affair." The Coroner has issued a warrant against the principal, George Church, and it is expected he will issue warrants against Mr. Peyton and the others.

THE LAWYER'S HOME.—Mr. Twinch, the lawyer, was a hard-faced man, who never allowed any of his features to play, except his eyebrows; and that was only because he could not help it. He wore a light brown curly wig, that looked as if it had been made out of a door-mat, and large spectacles, such as the alien world believed were used only by astrologers, wicked old fairies, superannuated collecting clerks, and Mother Hubbard. The furniture of Mr. Twinch's house was equally hard. The chairs were harsh, durable things, that kept bolt upright, and were incapable of impression; the stark sofa had the deceptive stuffing of the pincushion in a cheap work-box, and could not be perforated beyond its hard serge cover, except by a harder nail, rows of which, with round polished heads, gave a coffin-like gaiety to the article; some hard light-reddish mezzotints of female figures with very short waists, in allegorical positions with hard cupids, were hung up in tough tarnished frames; the locks turned hard and scrooped in the candeliers; the benches in the sideboard were all rock-cakes; and everything about the house had been rubbed so hard, that it looked as resolutely gaunt with the chaffings it had experienced, as though it had been human.—(From "The Potlotten Legacy," by Albert Smith, in the *London Telegraph*.)

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our private letters state that the King was in good general health, but that his Majesty coughed a good deal on Monday. The proverbial equanimity of his temper was said to be giving way before the excitement and accumulation of public affairs.

The Chamber of Deputies commenced, on Monday, the discussion on the paragraph of the Address in which the King expressed a hope that the agitation excited by hostile passions or blind delusion would disappear before public reason, enlightened by free discussion and by the manifestation of legitimate opinions.

M. Duvergier de Hauranne said that it had pleased the Cabinet, despite of all constitutional rules, to accuse the intentions of upwards of 100 deputies who had figured at the Reform banquets. The Opposition was not afraid of being belied by the country, whatever the majority might decide, in declaring that those *réunions* were perfectly legal, and that the Minister of the Interior had committed an illegality in prohibiting them. MM. Guizot, Salyandy, and de Broglie had repeatedly proclaimed them legal, and M. Guizot had set the example of such manifestations at the celebrated banquet of Lisieux. Eighteen years ago France had effected a revolution, not with a view to replace a dynasty by another, but to substitute the reality of the Constitutional Government for the arbitrary rule of the Restoration. M. Guizot and his colleagues, he was sorry to say, had forgotten both the revolution and its causes. Both he and his friends would, however, notwithstanding the ill-will of Ministers, persevere in the course they had adopted, and continue to oppose agitation to corruption. M. Guenault vindicated the conduct of the Government.

The *Union Monarchique* states that the French Government, alarmed at the movement in favour of Parliamentary Reform, has resolved to assume the initiative, on condition that the proposed concessions shall not be discussed by the Chamber of Deputies until next year. We much doubt the accuracy of the statement.

The *Moniteur* publishes a Royal ordinance, authorizing the free importation of zinc, in a raw state, or in pigs, for the purpose of being converted into plates, agreeably to the conditions stipulated by the 5th article of the law of 5th July, 1836. The importation may take place, by sea or land, in French vessels or in those of the country in which the metal was extracted. Another ordinance provides that the stipulations of the Royal ordinances of the 21st of May, 1845, the 28th November, 1846, and 18th January, 1847, relative to the temporary importation, in French vessels, of rice, raw tallow, madder roots, seed of colza, and cork in a rough state, intended to be re-exported after undergoing a certain preparation, shall be applicable to the importation of the same articles by the vessels of the countries of which they are the produce. A third Royal ordinance permits the temporary and free importation of seeds of sesame and linseed, by land or by sea, in French vessels or in those of the countries where they are grown, in order to be converted into oil, and re-exported.

The debate on the Reform Bill took place on Tuesday, and exclusively occupies the papers of Wednesday. The speech of M. Odillon Barrot—considered one of the best he ever pronounced—had created a considerable sensation in Paris, particularly that part of it in which he expressed his sorrow that a Government originating in a revolution should resort to measures of repression which the Government overturned by that revolution had never attempted.

It was generally stated, that if the Ministerialists should, as was threatened, refuse a hearing to the Opposition Deputies, and thus put an end to the discussion, the Liberal Deputies, to the number of 60 or 80, would resign their seats *en masse*!!!

The apprehensions that the debate would terminate unpleasantly, produced a considerable fall in the funds.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples of the 31st ultimo, put us in possession of the highly important fact, that order and tranquillity were restored in that capital. "To retract now would be impossible for the King," says one of the letters. "His Majesty may quote the words of his illustrious parent to General Pepe upon accepting the Constitution in 1821—'This time I am sincere.'"

His Majesty has found himself compelled, by the force of public opinion, to give the Neapolitans a Constitution; the decree granting which was issued on the 28th ult., when the excitement of the people had risen to such a pitch that it was no longer safe for the Royal bigot to refuse.

The National Guard had been already brought into action, although armed only with fowling-pieces and such weapons as could be improvised, in which cudgels were included. The lazzaroni proceed, it seems, turbulently, and require coercion. Various persons were attacked and ill-treated by them. In the vicinity of the Custom-house a young man had a cockade torn from his coat by a lazzarone, but the act being seen by a National Guard, he was immediately seized, when the lazzarone drew a knife, whereupon the Guard transfixed him with his bayonet, and killed him on the spot. The Liberal party, who lately had the Government to contend against, had now, it seems, the most ignorant and lowest class to coerce.

The King was very popular. On the 30th he drove through the streets of Naples in an open carriage, accompanied by the Queen, and unattended by any escort. His Majesty was everywhere well received.

In the evening of the same day the King and Queen appeared in the Royal box at the San Carlo, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The house was full to excess. One box alone was unoccupied, that of the ex-minister of police, Del Carretto. Seats were let for three times their regular price. On the Royal party entering their box, one universal shout of "Long live the Constitutional King" burst from the entire house. Similar demonstrations took place between the acts.

On the night of the 30th the city was patrolled by the National Guard, accompanied by small detachments of cavalry. There was no disorder. The enthusiasm was unbounded. At balls and private parties, the ladies wore tricolor cockades instead of flowers in the hair.

On the afternoon of the 31st the city had resumed its usual aspect, and all was calm. The lazzaroni were quiet, and apparently a new era of liberty has commenced for Naples.

It was said that the King was averse to granting a separate Parliament and Government to Sicily, but was willing that the Chambers should be assembled alternately at Naples and Palermo.

The first decrees of the King in favour of reform failed to calm the popular effervescence. A new insurrection was expected at Messina. On the 24th, General Nunziante entered the Strada Ferdinandea, at the head of his column, which he drew up in a line, with the cannons pointed and match lighted. This demonstration failed in its object, and the people having manifested their discontent, it was for an instant dreaded that a struggle might ensue. However, the troops returned to their barracks, without there having occurred the least loss of blood on either side. Both officers and soldiers swore they would not again expose themselves in a similar manner. General Cardamone and the Duke de Bagnoli, intendant of Messina, both blamed this provocation. It is said Catane was in insurrection on the 26th, and it was reported that Cartagine, Cartariget, and Milazzo, were about to follow its example. The whole island seemed ready to rise. Let us hope that the proclamation of the Constitution of the King of Naples will put a stop to this effervescence, and that at the moment a new horizon appears to open upon the Two Sicilies, civil war will no longer continue to desolate this fine country.

Up to the date of the latest communication no official intelligence had been received from Palermo; but, according to information generally credited, it had been ascertained that the Royal troops had surrendered the Fort de Castellamare, after a bloody combat. Those who had escaped retreated to the camp of General Sauge. On the 30th a steamer arrived at Naples with 200 wounded soldiers; other steamers were sent to bring back the troops still at Palermo, and bearing orders to abandon the city. It appears that the only means trusted to reduce the Sicilians will be negotiation. On the 29th the Constitution was announced at Messina, and on the 30th at Palermo.

Great excitement prevailed in Piedmont, produced on the one hand by reports of aggressive military demonstrations on the part of Austria in Lombardy, and on the other by the news of the proclamation of the constitution of Naples. Various regiments were ordered to proceed from Turin and Genoa to Alessandria, by forced marches. This measure was ascribed to an apprehension of an intention on the part of the Austrian Commander-in-Chief to seize suddenly and unexpectedly on Alessandria, which is one of the most important fortified places in Northern Italy.

The King of Sardinia, having reason to suspect that Austria was desirous to occupy the fortress of Alessandria (belonging to Piedmont), has directed that it should be placed in a state of defence. The *Lega Italiana* of Genoa, of the 31st ult., mentions the arrival of an express from Turin during the previous night, with orders for the Regiment Regina to proceed forthwith by forced marches to Alessandria. A regiment of cavalry, and several batteries of artillery, were also under marching orders for that city. The same journal announces that the police of Milan had given notice that the railroad from Milan to Treviglio would be closed for the public on the 29th, 30th, and 31st of January, being exclusively reserved on those days for the conveyance of Austrian troops.

It is rumored that the King of Sardinia had determined on granting a Constitution to his subjects.

On the arrival of the news from Naples at Genoa a popular demonstration took place, and exclamations were everywhere heard in favour of a Constitution for Piedmont.

The *Ala* of Florence states that the effective force of the Neapolitan Army consisted of 99,068 men, namely, 60,465 under arms; reserve, 35,305; coast artillery 3298. The Swiss figure in the returns for 6124 men. Their artillery is composed of 171 men.

Letters from Rome referring to the state of feeling in that city relative to the turn taken by affairs in Sicily, mention that the people go out for miles to meet the courier on the *Via Appia*, and extraordinary supplements are issued hourly by the newspapers. The politeness of the Neapolitan forces, and the determined conduct of the Sicilian men and women, are the theme of all circles.

Letters from Florence of the 31st announce that the Neapolitan steamer *Neptune*, having M. Del Carretto on board, had sailed for Savenna, whither the exile expected he would be safe. From thence it was expected the voyage would be continued to some port of France, but the ultimate destination was unknown.

SPAIN.

From Madrid we learn that General Sarano returned to Almeria on the 24th ult. from the expedition to the Chafarinas Islands. The weather at Madrid had become milder, and the influenza was on the decline.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 2d instant. The Court had gone into mourning for a fortnight on the occasion of the death of the King of Denmark. The Committee on the Estimates was to present its report to the Chamber of Deputies in a few days, and the discussion was to commence immediately afterwards.

Espartero had paid a visit to the theatre on the 31st ult., and his reception had been most enthusiastic. The moment he presented himself in his box, the entire audience stood up, uncovered, and applauded him; and the ladies in the boxes joined in the general enthusiasm, waving their handkerchiefs, &c. The applause was only interrupted by the representation of the piece, it being renewed during the intervals between the acts. From the boxes issued, at intervals, beautiful pigeons with ribbons round their necks, to which were attached tickets and papers, in which compliments and expressions of welcome were addressed to the General, who, as they entered his box, distributed them to the ladies who were near him.

GERMAN STATES.

WURTEMBERG.—The Second Chamber of the States of Wurtemberg presented to the King, on the 31st ult., its Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. The Chamber assures the King of its firm attachment, and the confidence that it reposes in his Majesty. The King thanked the Chamber for its assurances, and repeated his declarations of an earnest desire to contribute to the welfare and happiness of his people. His Majesty added that he was anxious to see the Chamber occupy itself with a law for the better regulation of the public press.

SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 4th inst. mention that the Diet ordered on that day an inquiry to be instituted into the conduct of the Members of the Council of War of the Sonderbund, for the purpose of ascertaining which of them had been guilty of high treason, by calling foreign intervention to assist the armed resistance against the decrees of the Diet. By the second article of the decree the Diet recommended all the Cantons of the Sonderbund to grant a general amnesty, from which the above traitors should alone be excluded.

UNITED STATES.

The *New York* and the *Waterloo*, Capt. Allen, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday, with dates from New York of the 17th. The former vessel brings £12,000, and the latter £22,000.

The most important piece of intelligence by this arrival is the fact that, on the 14th, the President had ordered a court of inquiry for the purpose of investigating the charges against Gen. Pillow and Col. Duncan, which had been preferred by Gen. Scott. After that investigation is terminated, the court is further directed to inquire into the charges preferred against Gen. Scott by Gen. Worth. The charges against Gen. Worth, submitted by the Commanding General, have been dismissed by the President. The court is directed to assemble at Perote, at as early a day as the members can convene. It is to consist of Gen. Towson, Paymaster-General, as President, and Gen. Cushing, and Gen. Butler, of Louisiana. Gen. Towson will start for Mexico immediately. The selection of Gen. Towson is an anomaly in court-martials, and will doubtless lead to difficulty. His office of Paymaster-General is a civil one, which might be conferred upon any individual in private life, and he holds no rank in the regular line of the army. The command of the army in Mexico would necessarily devolve on Gen. Butler, of Kentucky, he being the officer next in rank to Gen. Scott, whose presence would be required at the court of inquiry. The idea of recalling Scott had been abandoned for the present.

The proceedings in Congress on the 13th, produced no result; but the opposition press seem sanguine in their hopes of the rejection of the Ten Regiments Bill. It was vehemently opposed in Senate by Mr. Clayton and Mr. Pearce.

The Committee of the House on foreign relations had reported in favour of making the chargeship to Rome a full mission, or rather an ambassadorship—the term employed in the Constitution. Should the House and Senate agree to this, the mission or ambassadorship would be offered to Chief Justice Taney, provided he would accept it; and rumour said Mr. Buchanan would be offered the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Should Chief Justice Taney refuse the mission to Rome, then it would be offered to Mr. Ingersoll. The bill to raise the chargeship to Rome to a full mission, would also raise those of Turin and Naples to the same grade; but raising the salary from 4500 dollars, to full 9000 dollars, instead of 6000 dollars, as was proposed by some of the members of the Committee, the bill, it was thought, might meet with some opposition in the House. It was also proposed to raise the post of Minister resident in Turkey and China to that of Minister Plenipotentiary, and so restore that of Austria, which has dwindled down into a chargeship.

Preparations were making in New York for getting up a great mass meeting in favour of the nomination of General Taylor as a candidate for the next presidency. The meeting would take place on the 22nd of February.

MEXICO.

There are no later dates from the seat of war than those previously received—viz., Mexico, December 17, but fuller intelligence is given. It would seem that the Congress at Queretaro was virtually dissolved by the non-attendance of the members. The new Congress would assemble in January, and a correspondent of *El Monitor* says, that many of the new senators and deputies were already on the road to Queretaro. The commissioners from the Mexican Government had left for Queretaro, after having an interview with Mr. Trist. It was supposed they went to have a new conference with the Supreme Government on the subject of peace. Mr. Trist, however, was acting, as it were, contrary to orders. Having been recalled, he could not contract any valid terms of arrangement.

SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

THE RIVER PLATE.—We have advices from Monte Video, to the 29th of November, by the *Racer*, arrived at Penzance. Rosas had acceded to a request made by British merchants, and had granted 20 days' grace to vessels before closing the port of Buenos Ayres.

From Pernambuco, we learn that her Majesty's mail packet brig *Penguin*, Lieutenant W. Swainson, arrived there from Falmouth, on the 18th of December, and left on the 19th for Bahia. Several slave clipper schooners were at Pernambuco, preparing for the African coast, but no arrivals from that quarter occurred during the stay of the *John Romilly*. The slaves are worked like horses, both in the city and in the plantations.

SICILY.—Sicily had had a constitution for many centuries, when, in 1812, it was modified, under the auspices of Lord Bentinck, and guaranteed by the English Government. In 1816, the Court of Naples, seeing Absolutism triumph in the greater part of Europe, endeavoured to induce the Sicilian Parliament to consent to abolish the Constitution, but the Parliament refused. Subsequently the Neapolitan Government imposed unjust taxes, in the hope of making the Constitution unpopular; and it took many arbitrary measures for putting down the liberty of the press. It abolished the distinctive flag of Sicily, and caused the Judges of the Criminal Court to prosecute with relentless severity all who defended the national institutions. By a decree of August 16, 1816, taxes were ordered to be levied without the interference of the Parliament. In December of the same year appeared the famous decree by which Ferdinand established a new organization of his whole kingdom, thereby getting rid of the Sicilian Constitution, which he had sworn to maintain. At the same time he published another decree, declaring that the amount of the taxes should be fixed every year by the King, but not exceed 1,847,687 ounces without the sanction of a Parliament. Nevertheless, this impost was subsequently increased threefold, and yet no Parliament was convoked. A promise had been given in a decree that public functions in Sicily should only be occupied by Sicilians; but this promise was audaciously violated. And not only was the liberty of the press abolished, but foreign newspapers, even of absolute Governments, were not allowed to enter the Island.

THE CONSERVATIVE PRINCIPLE AT ROME.—The Correspondent, at Rome, of a morning paper, writing lately from "the Eternal City," says:—"We are moving onward in the path of reform and good government with a dignified, slow, but steady pace. To proceed with deliberate and solemn step is the characteristic of Roman Statesmanship, and such has ever been the march of her leading minds in the important matter of Church Government over Christendom. It is not without cause that our town is called the Eternal City. No one is in a hurry here, and we take no account of time. The very genius of the place is a spirit of enduring permanency, and hence the difficulty of removing old abuses and reconciling the inveterate habit to salutary change. As an instance of how much the god Terminus rules in Rome, and how little liable an established thing is to alteration, I can mention that not only the house and the baker's shop, but even the identical marble counter and the scales are to be seen in full operation this week, just in the same state as they were when, over 300 years ago, Raphael's *Formarina* sold penny rolls across that counter, and a succession of bakers and baker maidens has never ceased to officiate therein. The almost invisible inscription over the plinth of the door was carved by Raphael's own hand, 'TRAHIT SVA QVEMQVE VOLVPTAS.' The family of Prince Massimo (our famous postmaster) have lived on the same spot where the Palazzo Massimo stands, in the *Via dei Massimi*, for the last 900 years! When I was a student at the University here, a quarter of a century ago (I am ashamed to own as much), I used to frequent, with the other collegians, a large establishment for dining in *Via Condotti*. There were ten waiters attending the various rooms 25 years ago, and on looking into the concern the other day I recognised eight of the ten still extant! The two others waited there no longer, because—they were dead!"

BARBAROUS EXECUTION IN SPAIN.—Letters from Lerida of the 26th ult., speak of a shocking circumstance that occurred on the occasion of the execution of two robbers. Vicente Porta, a native of Alcaras, and Thomas Balagué, of Menasques, had been tried by the Military Commission of that place, as authors of a certain robbery. They were accused of having stolen a watch and eight dollars from the parish priest of Muz, in this province, and were condemned to suffer capital punishment. The execution took place about two o'clock. The condemned received the terrible volley; and it having appeared to Mayer, who commanded the shooting party, that Thomas Balagué was still breathing, he ordered two discharges to finish him. His orders were complied with, and then the troops marched past the bodies of the unfortunate men, which were soon after removed for burial in the cemetery, about half-an-hour's distance from this town. Vicente Porta was buried, and Balagué was about to be laid in the grave, when one of the spectators thought he heard a smothered groan proceed from the coffin. The cover was removed; the unhappy man was still living, and his movements showed the agony he was suffering from his many wounds. Information of the occurrence was immediately given to the superior military authority. The news spread about, and the people crowded to the spot where the unfortunate man was, in the hope of saving him. Horrible to relate! the Commandant-General, Sencor Castellán, the moment he was informed of the fact, sent orders to the town-major, together with two soldiers, to put the unhappy man to death. Chance, however, brought the second Alcade (Don Ramon Ruiz) to the cemetery, in time to prevent the catastrophe. He enclosed the space where the unhappy man had been shot, and declared, in the most decided manner, that he would not consent to have him butchered. The conflict between the military authority and the civil was great, but at length humanity prevailed. More than three hours the wounded man remained in his coffin, and nothing was done to stop the blood, which flowed abundantly from his wounds. During this time he gave repeated signs, not only of life, as he breathed heavily, but also of consciousness. At half-past five o'clock orders were given to have him removed to the military hospital. But they came too late—he was a corpse!

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The new Bishop of Manchester took his seat.—The Marquis of Lansdowne laid on the table a Bill to enable her Majesty to establish diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome. The Noble Marquis moved the first reading of the bill, and gave notice that he would propose its second reading on Friday next.—Lord Stanley would not object to the first reading of the Bill, nor allude to the course he might think it necessary to pursue with respect to it; but, as it would cause great excitement throughout the country, and as it was introduced most unexpectedly, he urged upon the noble Marquis to postpone the second reading to a more distant day.—The Duke of Richmond also advised that a bill of such immense importance should not be pressed forward without giving time for due consideration. The people of England and Scotland had not the least idea that such a bill was in contemplation, and it should have been announced in the Queen's Speech at the opening of Parliament.—The Earl of Eglington said it would be impossible for the people of Scotland to read more than the notice given by the noble Marquis before Friday next; he, therefore, also requested the postponement of the second reading. The Marquis of Lansdowne expressed himself willing to accede to the request made, but did not fix any day for the second reading. The bill was read a first time.

THE WEST INDIES.

Lord STANLEY presented the petition from Trelawney, in Jamaica, of which he had given notice, and likewise several other petitions from sugar and coffee planters; and the noble Lord took the opportunity of entering fully into the question of our late colonial commercial policy, as bearing on this subject. He gave a full description of the crippled condition of the sugar planters, in consequence of the Negro Emancipation Act, and showed that, notwithstanding their hampered state, they had made no objection to the admission of East India and Mauritius sugar to equal competition, relying on the pledged faith of Parliament, to protect them from competition with slave-grown produce. In 1846, however, the great and crowning injustice was done to the colonists; for then, not only was slave-labour produce introduced, but the discriminating duty of 12s., which the members of the present Government declared in 1845 to be absolutely necessary for the preservation of the colonists, was abandoned. In fact, this act of 1846 was a bounty and bonus to slavery. We were wasting our energies and destroying our seamen on the enfeebling coast of Africa, in a ridiculous attempt to put a stop to the Slave-trade: while, on the contrary, we were paying a bounty to slavery in Brazil and Cuba. Under the encouragement held out to the East Indies and the Mauritius, the progress of sugar cultivation there had been most remarkable, and the quantity of our cotton home-manufactured goods taken in return by those colonies had increased in an extraordinary manner. But this exaction, on the part of the East Indian and Mauritius planters and merchants, to answer to the call of Parliament, had, since the passing of the Act of 1846, led to ruinous losses and to the almost universal bankruptcy of those parties; and, while the price of our colonial produce had fallen to the extent that caused the ruin of our merchants and planters, the price of sugars in Brazil and Cuba had risen to an extent that could not fail to enrich the owners of slave labour. Thus our colonial interests had been all but destroyed, while the exports of our cotton manufacturers to our colonies had been reduced to an immense amount by this Act of 1846. Having discussed the several prayers set forth in the petitions, the noble Lord denounced as vacillating and uncertain the views entertained by the Government on the subject of our commercial colonial policy, the last evidence being the changed intentions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer with respect to the use of molasses in distilleries, and the equalised duties on rum and British spirits. Even from the close of 1847 to the beginning of 1848, no reliance could be placed in the determination of the Government. As to the proposed remedial measures, it was his (Lord Stanley's) firm opinion that, do what they might, and apply what palliations they might, it would be impossible for our colonial planters to compete, on equal terms, with the owners of slave labour. The result of all the folly and all the crime which Parliament had been guilty of would be, not to check slavery, not even to secure the miserable boon of cheap sugar, but to effect the ruin of our once prized and prosperous colonies.

Earl GREY admitted that the accounts which had been given of the distress existing in the West Indies were in the main correct, but he could not admit that it had in any measure been occasioned by the administration of the Government. The depreciation in value of every description of property had affected the West India interest in common with every other branch of trade, but there were other causes in operation of an unfavourable character peculiar to the colonies. The real cause of the existing distress might be traced to the defective character of our legislation in 1839. The bill then passed, for the great and holy purpose of the abolition of slavery, was the true and original cause of the whole distress. This was no new opinion of his. In 1833, when the measure was brought forward, he said it would work precisely as it had worked, only that the difficulties which had occurred were not so insuperable as he had expected they would have been. The great fault of the Act of Emancipation was, that instead of making any provision for meeting the difficulties which were expected to arise, it only adjourned the period by continuing a modified kind of slavery—that of apprenticeship. No adequate stimulus had been brought to bear upon the mind of the Negro, when that by which he had hitherto worked was withdrawn, and by deferring the time for meeting the difficulties which were certain to arise they had become greatly increased. The conduct of the Negro in refusing to work in the same degree as formerly might easily have been foreseen. He was now able to earn in less than one day in each week more than he before received for a week's labour. Why, then, was he to work more than an hour a day? Unless, therefore, some measures were adopted to raise the value of land, and render it incumbent on the Negro to work for his master, in order to produce the means of subsistence, the same want of labour, and all its attendant difficulties, must continue. He differed from those who thought that everything which was bad for the planter was good for the Negro; both their interests, rightly understood, were identical. His Lordship then referred to the injurious effects produced by the plan of apprenticeship that had been adopted, and, as regarded the planters, contended that one of the chief causes of their difficulties was the reliance upon that system of protection which they erroneously considered so important for their welfare. He showed the fallacy of such dependence, and proved that it was at once the cause of the Negro's unwillingness to work, and of the planter's embarrassments. And he asked whether it was to be tolerated that the people of this country should be taxed to the extent of three millions sterling per annum, in order to keep up wages in Demerara, at such a point that a labourer could earn 2s. 1d. by five hours labour, instead of eight, and the planter add his profits in the same proportion? He showed that a return to protective duties was not possible; the colonists themselves were aware of this, and asked for other remedies. The Government, however, were desirous of affording all the assistance in their power to relieving the existing distress. They intended to encourage the emigration of Negroes to the Colonies, but not by any plan which would renew the horrors of the Slave-trade. The Government also intended assisting the planters with a loan, and by such an alteration of the Navigation Laws as would, he believed, be essentially beneficial. Another measure of relief would be the admission of sugar and molasses into distilleries; but, in consequence of difficulties which had been referred to the Excise authorities, the means had not yet been arranged for admitting the same article into breweries. As regarded the duty on rum, the Government desired to place the West Indian and the English distiller upon the same footing; but it was a question of calculation, and would be submitted to Parliament for its decision. His Lordship then entered at some length on an examination of the alleged fact that free labour could not compete with slave labour; and showed, by a reference to America and other countries, that free labour was always in reality the cheapest; and concluded by urging on the planter the necessity for increased energy in the exercise of his business, in order to derive those advantages from it which it was capable of affording.

The Bishop of OXFORD next addressed the House, and dwelt at considerable length on the horrors of slave labour as at present prevailing in Cuba and Brazil, and warned their lordships not to pursue any course that could make this country participate in the guilt of that system.

The petition was then laid on the table; and, after Lord ASHBURTON had briefly addressed the House on the necessity of giving the planters some immediate assistance, and had presented petitions to that effect, their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Sir G. GREY stated, in reply to a question from Mr. SCULLY, that Government would not propose either the resumption of the public work system, or of the system of feeding the people, for Ireland. He announced the fact that the collection of the poor rates in Ireland was becoming both larger and more easy.

JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.

Petitions were presented against the Jewish Disabilities Bill, and several in its favour. One of these latter was presented by Lord PALMERSTON from the Senate of the University of Cambridge, which was challenged by Mr. GOLDBURN, who, amidst much laughter, insisted that he had been entrusted with a petition from the same body of a directly contrary nature.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. Mr. AUGUSTUS STAFFORD moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BURGHLEY seconded the motion. Mr. PAGE WOOD maintained that from the time we admitted Jews to reside in this country, we were bound in justice to place them on an equality with ourselves in every way. He denied that Christianity was part of the law of the land.

Mr. B. COCHRANE opposed the bill. Mr. M. MILNES supported the bill. He thought that, if men considered themselves oppressed, their oppression was a reality, for they were the sole judge of their feelings. He regretted that the Government had not taken advantage of the present opportunity to introduce a larger measure, and to abolish all tests.

Lord MAHON, believing that if this barrier should be broken down, there would be no stop to the influx of infidels and pagans into Parliament, was prepared to give his vote against the second reading of the bill.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH insisted that either the bill should be passed, or a bill should be introduced to make void the election of any gentleman of the Jewish persuasion, for it would be impossible to leave matters as at present. To reject the bill would, in his opinion, be imbecile bigotry and intolerance in its disguise.

Mr. WALPOLE spoke against the bill. Mr. SHEIL, in support of the measure, observed that they had already made Jews the depositary of power. A Jew could now be High Sheriff, could empanel

the jury by whom the first Christian commoner in the country might be tried. Having gone so far with the Jews, why should they not now take one step further, and displace from the statute-book the last remnant of intolerance? The Jew, who might be called upon to perform all the duties of a citizen, was fully entitled to all the privileges of one. The Jew did not derive any immunity from his religion; the religion of the Jew, therefore, should not subject him to any disqualification. It had been urged, that between penalty and privation there existed a difference. But all penalty resolved itself into privation. The exclusion from Parliament was a great detriment, a detriment which resolved itself into a grievous wrong. What was the origin of this "Hebrewphobia"? What had the Church to do with the Jews? She might have feared six millions of Catholics—she might have feared a million Methodists—she might well, too, fear (pointing to Mr. Fox Maule) a million and a half of free churchmen, as she might open and declare enemies without, and "spurious popery" and mutiny within; but what had she to apprehend from the patient and unprovoked Jew? When Mr. O'Connell demanded the emancipation of the Catholics, he had six millions of people at his back; but the Jew approached Parliament, demanding to be emancipated, with nothing but reason and justice to prefer in his behalf. In such an Assembly, representing as it did the high intelligence as well as the high-mindedness of England, reason and justice were sure to triumph, and truth ultimately to prevail. Many affected alarm lest the Christianity of the nation should be sapped by this measure to its foundations. But the Christianity of the two islands was as stable as the islands themselves. So long as the Constitution lasted, until Parliament itself should have passed away, the House of Commons would remain the mighty mirror, untarnished and unbroken, in which the religious feeling of the country would be faithfully reflected. This was the great guarantee for the security of religion. Such guarantee was not to be found in severe tests, at which honest men would pause, but which the Sardonian sceptic disdained and submitted to. If any evidence were wanting of the inefficiency of their tests, it was supplied by the case of the infidel Bolingbroke, who climbed to the pinnacle of power by means of the House of Commons, which was now called upon to shut its doors against the Jews—against the man who believed in the perpetual existence of our noblest part, in the mercy of God, and in the practices of humanity—who fulfilled the ten great injunctions in which all morality was comprised, and who professed the creed on which Christianity itself was founded. There was no authority in the Scriptures for the imposition of temporal penalties for the propagation of Heaven's truth. Not only was persecution not consonant to the spirit of Christianity, but it was a practice repudiated in establishing it. Christianity was established not by, but in spite of, persecution; and was it now to be said that Christianity was to be maintained by a principle the very reverse of that on which it was established? For centuries the history of the Jews was one of persecution and blood. Catholics and Protestants had persecuted them. The Reformation did nothing for them. As a Catholic, he was proud of the expiatory steps which had recently been taken in their behalf by Catholic countries—steps which he hoped would be fully imitated here. London had, in this instance, made a noble manifestation of its will. Were they prepared to throw the Jew back upon London, that London might throw the Jew back again upon them? Such conduct would not only be inconsistent with the leading principles of their faith, but it would go far to prevent the accomplishment of their own object—the conversion of the Jews. Their policy was to identify the Jew, in all civil respects, with the Englishman, and to lead him to believe that he had a common country with those in the midst of whom he lived. The Jew was now manacled but by few fetters, but still sufficiently numerous and strong to bind him fast to his faith—sufficiently onerous to make it apostasy to depart from that faith. Let them unfetter the Jew, and when he ceased to be persecuted for his religion, his heart would be more open to conviction than it could be expected to be so long as he laboured under existing disabilities.

Mr. NEWDEGATE then spoke in opposition to the bill, and asserted that money had been plentifully distributed throughout the metropolis, for the purpose of getting up petitions in favour of the bill, the scale of prices being 1s. 6d. for the first hundred signatures, 3s. for the next, and 5s. for every hundred that followed.

The debate was adjourned, on the motion of Mr. C. PEARSON.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.—Lord COLCHESTER moved for returns of the contracts made by Government for the conveyance of mails by steam vessels, of the tonnage, &c., of such vessels, and their capability of carrying heavy guns, and of being effectively used as ships of war.—The Earl of AUCKLAND made no objection to the returns required.—The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH thought that these vessels would be found very inefficient for war purposes; besides, the expense of these contracts was far too much. The Governments of England and India paid half a million a year more for these steam vessels than was received for the letters conveyed by them.—The Earl of AUCKLAND was satisfied that these vessels could be converted into an effective naval armament at a very short notice.—The returns were ordered.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE COURT OF ROME.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that he would, on Thursday next, move the second reading of the bill for establishing diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome.—The Earl of EGLINTON gave notice that he would then move the insertion of a clause to prevent any ecclesiastic from being employed in these diplomatic negotiations.—The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would not ask their Lordships to consent to the bill if he was not able to satisfy them that no possible injury to the Established Church would be caused by it.—The Bishop of EXETER expressed his regret that any noble Lord had so far committed himself as even Lord EGLINTON had done, but he rejoiced that it had extracted from the Lord President the declaration he had just made.

To a question from the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH, Earl GREY stated that he would have no objection to give a return of the number of arms given up in Ireland under the late Act. Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Sir R. INGLIS presented the petition of which he had given notice, from the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, complaining of the usurpations of the Bishop of Rome upon the integrity of the British Constitution, and the liberties of the English people.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would make the general financial statement of the year on Friday next.

In reply to a question from Colonel LINDSAY, Mr. F. MAULE said that, though the Government could not at once do away with canteen in barracks, they would, as the present leases expire, prohibit spirituous liquors to be sold in barracks.

To a question from Mr. S. O'BRIEN, Sir W. SOMERVILLE replied that it was the intention of the Government to introduce a Registration Bill for Ireland.

NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—Mr. HUME complained of the incompleteness of the return made of the actual and probable expenses of the new Houses of Parliament, and asked Sir R. Inglis when he intended to move for his Committee of Inquiry. Mr. B. OSBORNE asked the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests if he would guarantee that the estimated expense of £1,400,000 would not be exceeded? Lord MORPETH answered that that was the estimate of the architect, and he could only say that he hoped the architect would be able to bear it out. Mr. B. OSBORNE gave notice that on the first order of the day he would call attention to the subject.

THE FOREIGN POLICY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. C. ANSTET being about to rise to bring forward his "monster motion," on our Foreign Policy, from 1825 to the present time, Mr. HUME made an appeal to the hon. member to postpone his motion, and give precedence to the adjourned debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill. His motion embraced not less than forty articles, each of which would require a night's discussion.—Mr. A. STAFFORD also appealed to the hon. member.—Mr. ANSTET refused to give way.—Lord J. RUSSELL remarked that as the hon. member persisted he should understand well that he persisted against the wish of the House.—Mr. ANSTET then proceeded with his motion for the production of the several documents, forty in number, which have been enumerated on the notice paper since the commencement of the session. The object of his motion was, he said, not merely to ask for papers, but to lay the foundation of a charge affecting the position of the Foreign Minister. He would not extend his remarks over forty articles, as stated by Mr. Hume, but would confine them to two great points, viz., the danger of aggression abroad and of treason at home. The hon. member was proceeding with his speech when the House was counted out, at a quarter past seven.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House sat from noon to six o'clock. Sir G. GREY postponed to Friday the adjourned debate on the second reading of the Jewish Disabilities Bill.

To questions from Mr. URQUHART, Sir G. GREY stated that it was not the intention of the Government to advise her Majesty to summon the Bishop of Hereford to the House of Lords so long as he remained the junior Bishop.

IRISH POOR LAW.—Mr. P. SCROPE inquired whether the Government intended to punish those guardians of the poor in Ireland who had neglected to carry out the Irish Poor Law? The Hon. Member took occasion to enter fully into the subject of Irish distress.—Sir W. SOMERVILLE said that some unpaid guardians who had neglected to do their duty had been dismissed, and paid guardians appointed in their place.—After remarks from Mr. F. O'CONNOR, Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, Mr. DRUMMOND, Sir B. HALL, Mr. REYNOLDS, and Mr. S. CRAWFORD, the subject dropped.—Mr. PACKE moved the second reading of the Epiphany Quarter Sessions Bill.—Sir G. GREY opposed the Bill as one that would cause more inconvenience than it would remedy.—After a short conversation the Bill was withdrawn.

NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL.

Mr. LABOUCHERE moved the Committee on this bill. Lord LINCOLN appealed to the President of the Board of Trade whether it would be right to proceed with a bill so important as the suspension of the constitution of a colony in the absence of the First Lord of the Treasury from the House, and in the absence of the Under Secretary of the Colonies from Parliament.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said that, as the principle of the bill was admitted, on the second reading, the Committee was the proper stage to consider the details. Mr. GRADSTONE thought the simplest, wisest, and most practical course for the Government to pursue relative to New Zealand, would be to declare that the time had not yet arrived for establishing the new Constitution, that Parliament was in error in sanctioning the old Constitution, and that they had it in contemplation to propose a new Constitution; but that they would wait for mature and experimental knowledge before they would attempt to settle its particular forms and enactments.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said the principle of the bill was to entrust to the Governor

of New Zealand the discretion of extending to the colony free institutions, and a liberal constitution, either wholly or in part.

Sir EDWARD BUXTON trusted that, despite the influence of the New Zealand Company, the Government would act towards the New Zealanders upon scrupulous principles of justice.

Mr. AGLIONBY justified the conduct of the New Zealand Company.

Mr. CARDWELL defended the Bishop of New Zealand from the charge of unduly obstructing the Government in settling the affairs of the colony, which had been preferred against him in a former debate.

Lord LINCOLN said that he wished to have a discussion on the principle of the bill, viz., that the constitution of New Zealand should be suspended for five years; and he gave notice that, on the bringing up of the report, he would raise such discussion.

After observations from Mr. F. SCOTT and Mr. ADDERLEY,

Mr. ANSTET moved, as an amendment, that the House go into Committee on the bill that day week.

No hon. member having been found to second the amendment, the House went into Committee.

On the first clause a discussion arose, which did not terminate before the hour for the rising of the House, therefore no progress was made in the Committee.

Friday, the 18th inst., is the day fixed for the Budget.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—Earl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition for the grant of a loan of money for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Quebec. It would be recollected that, at the time of the outbreak of the rebellion in Canada, there was great difficulty in transmitting army and ordnance stores into the interior of Canada; and had there then existed a railway from Halifax to Quebec, there would have been every facility for the transport of these stores.—After a few words from Lord ASHBURTON, Earl GREY assured their Lordships that the importance of railways in Canada had not escaped the attention of the Government. They considered it of the greatest importance to establish a line of communication between Halifax and Quebec. The engineering officers engaged in surveying the country had succeeded in finding a practicable route, but, until their report was in the possession of the Government, he could not give any opinion as to the propriety of assisting any particular company. At the present moment there were most pressing demands from every one of the colonies on the Government for assistance in the construction of great public works, but the circumstances of the country did not permit of large advances being made for this purpose.

POOR-LAW (IRELAND).—On the motion of Earl FITZWILLIAM, after a short conversation, a return of the several unions in Ireland of which the Boards of Guardians have been dissolved, stating the population, the extent of acres, and rateable value of each union, was ordered.

DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE WITH ROME.—In reply to Lord Stanley, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE stated his intention, if the bill on this subject were read a second time on Thursday next, as he expected it would, to move the Committee on the following evening.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

COUNTY COURTS.—Dr. BOWRING inquired whether it was the intention of the Government to bring in a bill to amend the County Courts Act. The Act, particularly with respect to the expense to which suitors were put, was much complained of. His constituents loudly complained of its injustice.—Sir G. GREY replied that it was unnecessary to bring in any bill on the subject, as by the present Act the Secretary to the Treasury was empowered to alter the fees. A gentleman had been for some time engaged in obtaining information from the various Courts, and when he had collected sufficient information, the Government would determine what alterations should be made. The inquiry was in an advanced state, and no time would be lost in informing the House of the nature of any improvements which the Government might deem necessary.

THE WINDOW DUTIES.—Lord DUNCAN gave notice that he would propose the total repeal of those duties on the 24th February.

APPEALS IN CRIMINAL CASES.—Mr. EWART said that he would on this day fortnight bring in a bill for granting the power of appeal in criminal cases.

DIRECT TAXATION.—The Hon. MEMBER also stated that he would, unless the Government should themselves bring forward some measure on the subject, again bring before the House his motion on the subject of a system of direct taxation.

WASTE LANDS (IRELAND).—Mr. P. SCROPE gave notice that he would, upon an early day, bring before the notice of the House the report of the Poor-Law Commissioners, respecting the propriety of appropriating the waste lands of Ireland for the purpose of giving employment to the able-bodied poor.

PAISON DISCIPLINE.—Lord NUGENT moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the 2nd and 3rd Victoria as gave the power of applying the system of separate imprisonment to persons before trial. The noble Lord entered at some length into the subject, but ultimately, after a few words from Sir G. GREY, the motion was withdrawn.

HEALTH OF TOWNS.—Lord MORPETH then moved for leave to bring in a bill on this subject. He described its provisions at some length; they are generally according to the recommendations of the sanitary reports; but the bill does not include the City of London, nor modify the Window Tax, nor prohibit burials in towns. The executive powers of the act are entrusted to Central Boards. After some discussion leave was given to introduce the bill.

Mr. EWART moved for returns of papers connected with our trade with China; this caused a discussion on the Tea Duties, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer held out no hope of his being able to reduce the present duties. After some other unimportant business, the House adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

MAJOR-GENERAL DOYLE.

MAJOR-GENERAL Carlo Doyle entered the British army as an Ensign in 1803, and after passing through the various grades, he became a Colonel in 1837, and on the occasion of the brevet this year, he received the rank of Major-General. The service of this gallant General was long, active, and glorious. Hanover, during the war of 1805 and 1806, and the Peninsula campaigns of 1808 and 1809, were among the scenes of his effective career; he was at the battles of Corunna and Fuentes d'Onor, and at other memorable engagements. In 1813, he was Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, and in 1817 he was with the grand army during the Pindarree and Mahratta wars. General Doyle was at one time Governor of Grenada. The General died on the 3d instant, at his residence, Regent-street, in the 62d year of his age.

RICHARD DOANE, ESQ.

This gentleman was called to the bar by the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, the 12th of February, 1830; and he at first practised for some time on the Northern Circuit. He subsequently devoted his exertions principally to the Old Bailey, and was for many years one of the most eminent counsel there. His care and judgment in conducting a Crown prosecution were generally recognised and appreciated; he has been engaged in some memorable defences of prisoners; among others, he acted professionally in behalf of God, who was tried for the horrible murder near Putney. To much legal knowledge and acumen, Mr. Doane added a kindness of disposition, and a pleasantness of manner, which won the esteem and friendship of all who knew him. Mr. Doane died on the 8th instant, after a long illness.

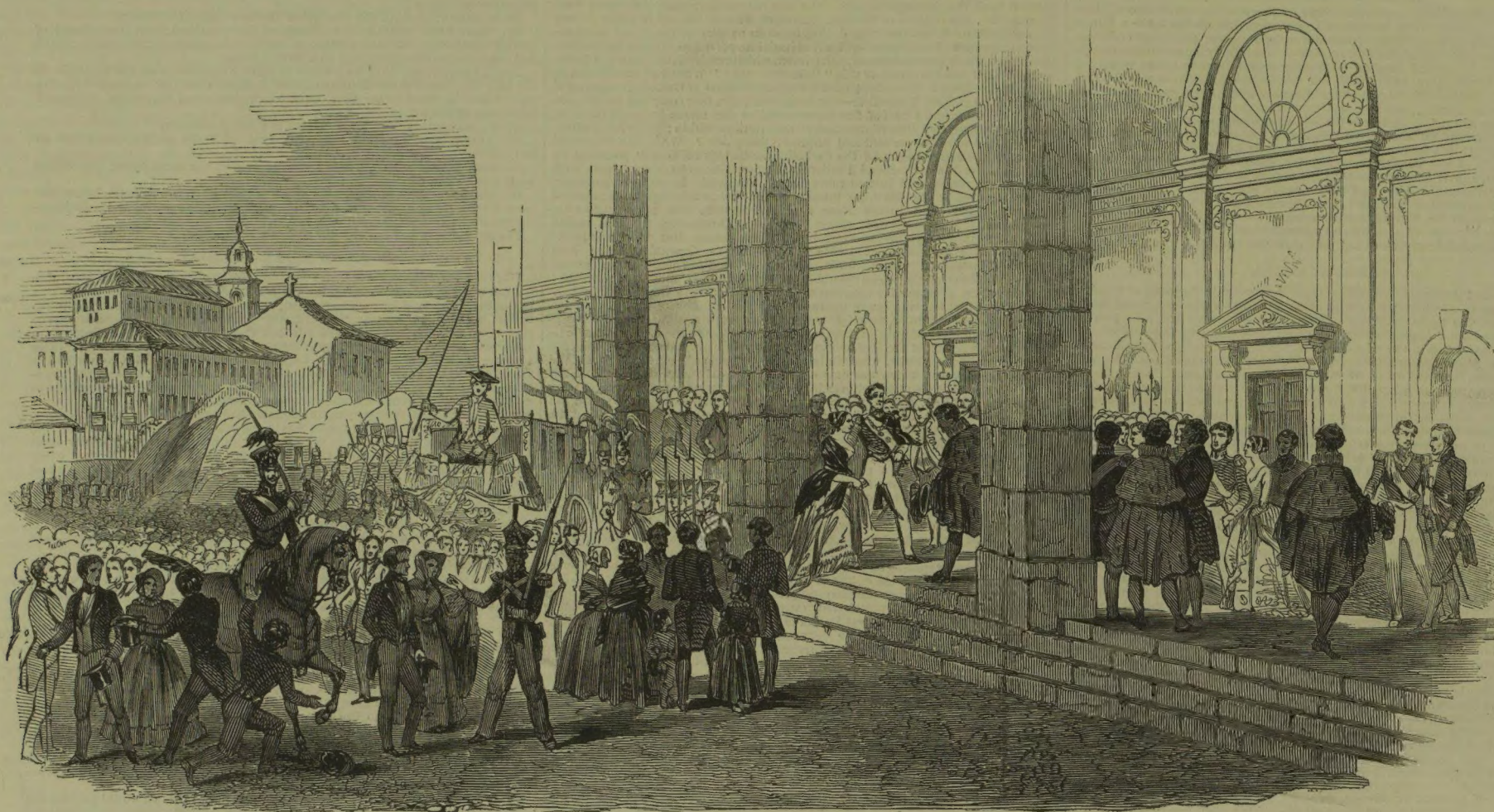
THE REV. DR. GODDARD.

The Rev. Charles Goddard, D.D., was for many years reputed a divine of great learning and research; he possessed an original and highly cultivated mind, and evinced much knowledge of general, classical and theological literature. In his earlier life, Dr. Goddard had held diplomatic and consular appointments at various European Courts; he subsequently took holy orders, and became successively a Prebendary and Archdeacon of Lincoln; the latter dignity he held thirty years. He was distinguished for several able charges which he delivered, and which were printed on matters relative to ecclesiastical law, a subject on which his knowledge was unrivalled. On being made Sub-Dean of Lincoln, he resigned his former appointments; the Sub-Deanery he held till his death, together with the Rectory of Istock, in Leicestershire, and one of the Queen's Chaplains. Besides his charges, he was the author of numerous single sermons and tracts, and of "Bampton Lectures," which he delivered some years since on the nomination of Lord Grenville, to whom he was domestic chaplain. All his publications bear testimony to his depth of thought, vigour of mind, and power of abstraction from everything but the subject before him. Dr. Goddard died recently, in his 78th year.

SIR GEORGE YOUNG, BART., OF FORMOSA PLACE.

This gentleman, who held the rank of Captain in the Royal Navy, died on the 8th inst., aged 50. He was the eldest son of the late Sir Samuel Young, Bart., by Emily, his wife, daughter of Charles Baring, Esq., and grandson of Sir George Young, Knt., Admiral of the White, a distinguished naval commander. The deceased Baronet married, in 1835, Susan, only daughter of the late Mr. Sergeant Fraed, and by her leaves issue.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.—The increase of Building Societies is working most beneficial results for the working classes. People of limited incomes are enabled through their agency to appropriate periodically a portion of their earnings to the purchase of houses; so that, by borrowing money from these Societies, a poor man may become the proprietor of a house for little more than he annually pays for its rent. But there is a defect in the system. If the borrower fail, either by death or otherwise, to keep up his monthly payments, the house is seized and resold to recover the remainder of the debt. To remedy this the principle of assurance has come to the aid of the poor; and as the ordinary system of assurance was too expensive, Mr. Scratchley, Actuary to the Western Life Assurance Society, 3, Parliament-street, London, has adopted tables for a Guaranteed Annuity Policy, by which, in consideration of a small payment annually, for seven, ten, or twelve years, that Society undertakes to secure a borrower or his family from liability of any kind in case of his premature death. All the advantages of Building Societies are thus preserved against risk of loss—the plan cannot be too widely made known.



OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.—ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN.

DESTRUCTION OF CHAGRES BY FIRE.

In the *Jamaica Times*, we find the melancholy tidings, received by the *Avon*, from the Spanish Main, of the almost total destruction of the town of Chagres by fire, on the night of the 8th of December. Among the buildings of note thus consumed, was the so-called Custom-house, which, at the time, most unfortunately contained an entire cargo of merchandise of great value, just landed from the schooner *Dessengano*.

"It has been remarked," says the *Jamaica Times*, "and certainly with great justice, that the Government of New Grenada should have had a suitable fireproof edifice as a depôt, similar to that which has been constructed by the Royal Mail Steam-packet Company, with the sole view of encouraging the transit of property by way of the Isthmus. Yet this 'Custom House' was nothing more than a wooden hovel with a thatched roof, wherein was deposited the valuable property which the Directors of the Customs received from the different merchants at the moment of their arrival in port. Had the property in question, it is added, been destroyed by an earthquake, no one could be considered responsible, because, as the edifice did not contain a single stone, the property in this case might be preserved from such danger; but, having had the means of providing against the imminent disaster which occurred in what was actually called a depôt, the Government is unquestionably culpable for not having evaded it. It is reported, that the interested proprietors who have suffered in this event are preparing to present their claims before the Granadian Government; and it is to be hoped that it will recognise the justice of the case, and order payment without delay. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been intentional, with a view to robbery; and a black man has been apprehended on suspicion of being the guilty person."

The town is a small seaport named after the river Chagres, which traverses in a longitudinal valley a considerable portion of the Isthmus of Panama, and at the above town enters the Caribbean Sea. The whole course of the river hardly exceeds 80 or 90 miles; it has acquired considerable importance by having become the means of facilitating the commercial intercourse between Europe and the countries of South America on the Pacific Ocean.

The road between the town of Puerto Bello and Panama is a series of steep ascents and descents, and quite impracticable during the rainy season. This circumstance, added to the extremely unhealthy climate of Puerto Bello, has been the cause of the entire abandonment of this road, and in its place a line of communication has been opened between Panama and Chagres. The port is a little Sandy Bay, with a ledge of rocks across its entrance, which has not more than fifteen feet water in its deepest places, and in many parts rises to the surface. The place is protected by a lofty fort, as shown in our Illustration, from a recent sketch; in the Bay, too, are seen some of the canoes of the natives, and one of the river barges, such as are used for the conveyance of goods from Cruces to the port.

THE OPENING OF THE PORTUGUESE CORTES.

(From a Correspondent.)

THE Cortes of Portugal, summoned to meet on Sunday the 2nd of January, was opened, as our readers are aware, by the Queen of Portugal in person.

This solemn event following so immediately upon the close of a cruel civil war, and which, but for English aid, might have terminated in the loss of her Majesty's crown and in the recall of a proscribed Prince, became an occurrence of surpassing interest to the worthy lieges of Lisbon; while a doubt, too, of its taking place at all lingered in the public mind up to the very hour of the ceremony; this impression gaining strength from the known fact of the British Minister, Sir George H. Seymour, having, even on the vesper of the day named, formally presented a protest against the act, upon the grounds of the *Convention of Gramido* not having been complied with. Another cause of excitement, and even apprehension, existed in the rumour that the citizens would attempt to master the palace, attack the Cortes, and overpower the garrison. Troops, however, had been for some days pouring into Lisbon from all quarters. The Camarilla governing the palace adhered to their determination, and the Cortes was opened, although not even one third of the Deputies returned had reached Lisbon; and while the presence of an overwhelming force of soldiery guaranteed public tranquillity, yet the Government had spared neither exertion nor expense to render the procession and ceremony both gorgeous and attractive.

At an early hour on the morning of the day, the streets through which the Royal cortege would pass, and every avenue in the vicinity of the Palace and of the Hall of the Cortes became densely crowded; and as the hour approached for her Majesty's leaving the Palace, it was calculated that, exclusive of the garrison, there were not less than forty thousand people present.

The preliminary ceremony took place at ten o'clock A.M., when a solemn mass was performed in the Metropolitan Cathedral, at which the Peers of Parliament, and such of the newly elected Deputies who had arrived in the capital, together with the High Officers of State, attended. On the conclusion of this solemnity, the Peers and Deputies adjourned to the Hall of the Cortes, to await her Majesty, and proceeded to form around the *dais* or platform upon which the Throne was placed—the Peers on the right of the Throne, the Deputies to the left; while, upon a seat less elevated, a seat was placed for and occupied by the President of the Chamber of Peers. A Deputation was then selected consisting of twelve members of either Chamber—the one from the Lower House being headed by *Costa Cabral* in person, while the members of the Lower House assigned the same post of honor to the Minister's Brother, *José Bernardo da Silva Cabral*. The Deputation left the Hall, proceeding to the Vestibule, to receive her Majesty on arrival. From the Vestibule to the Chamber the Arche Guard lined the way, while in the Entrance Hall there were stationed (besides gallant company), the Kings-at-Arms, Pursuivants, and Heralds; the Yeomen of the Guard and the Bands of the Household Troops; the entire of the building being circled by picked detachments from the various Military Corps, in their full and varied costumes, and the brilliant Staffs of the Generals' carriages to and fro, presented a really animating scene.

Shortly after twelve o'clock, her Majesty descended the grand staircase of the Palace of Necessidades and entered the Royal carriage, accompanied by her husband, the Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg, followed in a second State coach by two of the Infant Princes, her children, and escorted by a formidable body of cavalry, including the regiments of Lancers, led by their English commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Griffith; and so imposing appeared the military force by which the entire route was guarded, some six or seven thousand men to less than six or seven streets, that not a murmur of dissatisfaction was uttered, nor the slightest insult ventured; but just as the procession neared the Cortes, some incorrigible and daring malignant, shouted from amongst the crowd, and with stentorian voice, *viva Dom Miguel Primeiro, e morraão os Ladrões*. Her Majesty was evidently startled, and could the offender have been reached by the soldiery, little doubt is there but that his life would have been the sacrifice of his temerity; but, screened from observation and protected by the people, the man managed to escape. With this solitary exception, the most profound silence reigned; a whisper might have been heard in that crowd; it was as if the survivors of a nation were assisting at its interment, while the entire absence of welcome, the



FORT AND TOWN OF CHAGRES, NEW GRANADA, DESTROYED BY FIRE.

dark and furtive looks of the people, made evident impression upon the Queen. She appeared visibly affected, and from the commencement to the close of the ceremony seemed to struggle with emotion, and to feel keenly the slight so publicly inflicted upon her.

Her Majesty reached the Cortes by a few minutes after one o'clock; signal rockets were sent up; when salvos of artillery from the Castle of St. George, from the Portuguese Squadron, and from the French frigate at anchor in the Tagus, announced the Royal arrival. The English fleet did not salute, but preserved an ominous silence; neither were the English vessels dressed out in their streaming flags, as was the case with the ships of other nations stationed in the river; and while the rest of the Diplomatic body graced the ceremony with their presence, the absence of Sir George Seymour, and of the British Admiral, was painfully remarked.

Her Majesty, alighting, was received by the Parliamentary Deputation, and, taking the arm of her husband, and accompanied by her children, proceeded in state to open the Chambers, the Yeomen of the Guard, bearing massive silver maces, ushering the procession; the rigid etiquette of Portuguese ceremonial assigning to each member of the *cortège* his or her allotted place.

Her Majesty and Consort, and the Royal suite, then followed, the Queen's train being borne by the Duchess of Terceira, accompanied and assisted by the Ladies in Waiting and the Maids of Honour—by no means the least attractive portion of the procession. On the Royal *cortège* reaching the door of the Chamber, the High Constable and the Standard Bearer of the Empire received each the insignia of their respective office from the hands of attendant pages. The doors thrown open, her Majesty was received by the officers of the Chamber, and escorted to the Throne, the Peers and Deputies having risen. Her Majesty having gracefully returned the greeting of the Senators, proceeded to occupy the Throne, a chair being placed for the Prince Consort on her Majesty's left, and the members of the Chambers resuming their seats. The Court then ranged around the Throne, the High Constable and the Standard Bearer on either side, the one bearing the Sword of State aloft, and the other supporting the Royal Standard displayed. Her Majesty receiving the Speech from a Minister, proceeded to read it in a firm voice, and, at its conclusion, pronounced the words

"Esta aberta a Sessão de 1848."

"The Session of 1848 is now opened."

Her Majesty's personal suite was sufficiently gay; of coronets, plumed caps, and stars, there was display enough; but the majority of the *Corte* lacked that grand prestige in the eyes of the people; there were no historic associations attached to the names, nor titles of the nobles present—nearly all of them being of her Majesty's own creation, and appeared to wear their honours but awkwardly; beauty was there, but even amongst the bery of fair dames and of dark-eyed *donzellas*, there wanted that certain air that proclaims the "ladye of high degree." In fact, the Queen, controlled by the necessities of position, has been profuse, not circumspect, in the showering of honours. The magic wand of the good fairy, it is true, transformed the dusky garb of Cinderella into Royal robes, but it was nature who fitted the tiny foot to the glass slipper.

The Grandees and long-descended *Fidalgos* live in hostile seclusion from the Court—have never recognised the new dynasty—have "preserved the bird in their bosom," and their faith for the banished Prince; and thus, Majesty loses something of its splendour, and the Court of the Queen of Portugal almost its character of regality.

Similar ceremonial accompanied the withdrawal of the Queen from the Cortes as marked her entry; amongst the spectators the same sad and sullen silence was observed; and not once did there arise from amidst that dense crowd a single "God save ye," nor was one solitary *viva* shouted for

DONNA MARIA SEGUNDA.

RETURNS OF MORTALITY.

The return of the mortality in 117 districts in England, for the quarter ending December, 1847, has just been issued, by authority of the Registrar-General, and presents many curious illustrations of the epidemic which has proved so fatal to the young, the old, and those afflicted with chronic disease. The districts from which the returns have been obtained, contained, in 1841, a population of 6,612,500, and this number must, of course, have increased since that year. The increase of mortality from the increase of population may be estimated at 1.75 annually. In the quarter ending December 31, 1847, the number of deaths was 57,925; in the corresponding quarter of 1841 the number was only 39,292. The latter year, however, was very healthy, the difference below the calculated number of deaths being 2655. If the mortality had increased at the usual rate, the number of deaths in the year 1841 would thus have been 41,947. In 1845, the number was 39,291, being 5670 below the calculated number, and showing that this year was the most healthy for seven years previous. The deaths in 1846 exceeded the estimated number by 7345, and 1847 by 11,376. In the former year the number was 53,093, the number estimated 45,748; in the latter year the number was 57,925, the estimated number 46,549.

"The deaths in the year 1845 were 166,000; in 1847, 215,000. The excess in 1847 is 49,000, or not less than 35,000 over the corrected average of 1839-45."

"In London the deaths registered in the quarters ending December, 1845-6-7, were 11,838, 13,221, and 18,553 (thirteen weeks). The greatest number registered in any quarter of the nine previous years was 14,686 in the severe winter of 1845."

It is calculated that if the chance of a child in the country under 15 years of age will die in three months be represented by 1, the chance that a child in London will die in the same time is 2. Of course it follows that when any epidemic prevails the chance of escaping it is 2 to 1 in favour of the country. The following is descriptive of the rise of the influenza in the last year, and the probable causes of the diseases which prevailed:—

"The population was inadequately supplied with potatoes, and scurvy was prevalent in the beginning of the year. Meat and bread were dear, distress was rife; vagrants flocked in from the country, the poor Irish came to their kindred, the workhouses were crowded. In April and May typhus became epidemic; instead of the average 34, 50 died weekly; it steadily spread and burnt on until it killed 111 victims in a single week. Diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera, had been a little more fatal than usual throughout the year; 17, however, only died of these diseases in the first week of July; the mean temperature of the air was above 60 deg.; the number of deaths rose to 38, 47, 67, 125, 128, 188, by the middle of August, and then gradually subsided. Notwithstanding the continued prevalence of typhus and scarlatina, the deaths in the last week of October were only 945; 1 person died of influenza, 36 of bronchitis (inflammation of the air tubes), and 62 of pneumonia (inflammation of the substance of the lungs). In three weeks following, ending November 20, the total deaths were 1052, 1098, and 1986; of which 2, 4, and 4, were by influenza; 49, 58, and 61, by bronchitis; 68, 79, and 95, by pneumonia. The wind had generally been blowing S.S.W. and S.W. since the first week in October; the weather was unusually warm; a brilliant aurora was observed, and shook the magnets, on October 24; it appeared eight times during the quarter; on Tuesday, November 16th, there was a remarkable darkness; the wind changed to N.W., and amidst various changes still blew from the north over Greenwich at the rate of 160 and 200 miles a day. The mean temperature of the air suddenly fell from 11° above to 10° below the average; Monday it was 54°; Friday, 32°; Friday night, 27°. The earth was frozen. The wind was calm three days, and on Saturday evening, a dense fog lay over the Thames and London for the space of five hours. No electricity stirred in the air during the week. All was still: as if nature held her breath at the sight of the destroyer, come forth to sacrifice her children. On Sunday the sky was overcast, the air damp, the wind changed in the night to S. by E., and passed for four days over Greenwich, at the rate of 200 and 300 miles daily; the temperature suddenly rose, and remained from 2° to 9° above the average through the week ending the 27th of November: when the deaths of 1677 persons, 819 males, and 858 females were registered; 771 persons under 15 years of age, 528 aged 15-60, and 388 of the age of 60 and upwards. Influenza was epidemic. On the first week of December, two thousand four hundred and fifty-four persons died: 1141 were males, 1313 females; 1012 children, 712 persons in the prime of life, 730 of the age of 60 and upwards. On the week following, two thousand four hundred and sixteen persons died: 1175 males, 1241 females; 1016 under the age of 15; 698 at the age of 15-60; and 702 at the age of 60 and upwards. The deaths in the weeks ending Saturday, Dec. 18, Dec. 25, and Jan. 1, were 1946, 1247, and 1599. 11,339 persons died in six weeks, and altogether the epidemic carried off more than 5000 souls over and above the mortality of the season. The epidemic attained the greatest intensity in the second week of its course; raged with nearly equal violence through the third week; declined in the fourth, and then partly subsided; but the temperature falling, the mortality remained high not only through December, but through the month of January.

"Adults and the aged seem to have suffered most from the epidemic; thus, the deaths in the three weeks ending November 13, of persons under 15 were 1553; in the three weeks ending December 18, they were 2846. In the same periods the deaths of persons between the ages of 15 and 60 were 966 and 1970; at the age above 60, 576 and 1999.

"The mortality in childhood was raised 83 per cent.; in manhood, 104 per cent.; in old age, 247 per cent. From the age of 4 to 25, however, the mortality was comparatively not very much increased; at the age of 10 to 15, the healthiest period of life, it was scarcely increased at all—in girls."

In cases of old age, and where chronic diseases existed, the influenza was generally fatal.

"The poison, permeating the whole system, fastens chiefly on the mucous membrane lining the sinuses of the face and head, and the air tubes of the lungs. Hence it is fatal to the asthmatic; the deaths directly ascribed to asthma in October and November were 12 weekly; in the six weeks of the influenza epidemic, 77, 86, 78, 52, 14, 26, besides the numerous cases classed under influenza. 36 deaths were ascribed to bronchitis in the week ending October 30, and 49, 58, 61, 196, 343, 299, 234, 107, and 138, in the nine following weeks. 62 deaths were ascribed to pneumonia in the same week; and 68, 79, 95, 170, 306, 294, 189, 131, 148, in the nine weeks following."

The country districts do not appear to have been affected to any extent, a fact which shows how much the purity of the air has to do with epidemic diseases.

THE KAFFIR WAR.—The following is an estimate of the sum that will probably be required towards paying the expenses beyond the ordinary grants for the years 1846, 1847, 1848, for army and ordnance services occasioned by the Kaffir war:—For extra expenditure for pay, clothing, arms, and accoutrements of the burgher force, for provisions, transport and barrack expenditure of troops, for ordnance and special engineer expenses, and other charges incidental to the armament against the Kaffirs in the year ended on the 31st of March, 1847, £520,000; for similar expenditure in the year ending on the 31st of March, 1848, £580,000; total, £1,100,000.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

MR. D. WADDINGTON, M.P.

MR. DAVID WADDINGTON is one of the many members returned to this Parliament by railway interest. He was, at a very early age, en-



MR. D. WADDINGTON, M.P. FOR MALDON.

gaged in business in Manchester, but afterwards directed himself more exclusively to railway concerns. Some speeches he made at meetings of the Manchester and Birmingham line were marked by so much talent and knowledge of the subject, that he was placed on the Direction of that line, and afterwards became Deputy-Chairman. We believe it was at the instance of Mr. Hudson, by whom his abilities were soon appreciated, that he accepted the situation he now holds of Deputy-Chairman of the Eastern Counties. He has not yet made any display as a politician: it is probable he will confine himself to his "speciality." In opinion he is a Conservative and Protectionist. He sits for Maldon, for which he was returned at the last election.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF SUNDERLAND DOCKS.

YESTERDAY week was an auspicious day for the port of Sunderland, inasmuch as it was devoted to the ceremonious commencement of an undertaking which will, doubtless, prove an important event in the commercial history of the place. This was the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the New Docks at Sunderland, which was performed on the 4th inst., by George Hudson, Esq., M.P., in the presence of a vast concourse of spectators.

The day was generally a holiday: the bells of the parish church—

"the poor man's only music"—pealed forth during the morning; the vessels in the harbour were decorated with flags, and banners were displayed at all the principal works and public establishments in the town. The parties who were to take an active part in the ceremony, met in the Exchange Buildings, and walked thence in procession to the Docks; to view which, the streets, and the windows of the houses were crowded with spectators.

On arriving at the site of the stone, Mr. Murray, the Engineer of the Company, who is the projector of the undertaking, delivered to Mr. Hudson the tools to be employed by him on the occasion, and the articles to be placed in a cavity which had been prepared in the stone.

Mr. Hudson, on receiving the sealed bottle, placed it in the cavity of the stone, the remaining space of which was filled up with gutta percha, which was poured into it in a semi-fluid state. It was then covered with a zinc plate, which bore the following inscription:—

The foundation-stone of the Sunderland Dock was laid on Friday, the 4th of February, 1848, by the Directors: George Hudson, Esq., Chairman; Christopher Bramwell, Esq., Deputy-Chairman; the Lord Mayor of York, David Jonassohn, Esq., Thomas Brown, Esq., Richard Spoor, Esq., William Ord, Esq., Thos. Reed, Esq., R. Davies, Esq., Nicholas Wood, Esq., J. Clay, Esq.; Engineer, J. E. Murray, Esq.; Solicitors, J. J. Wright, Esq., and George Walton Wright, Esq.; Secretary, Mr. Coxon; Contractors, Messrs. J. Craven and Sons.

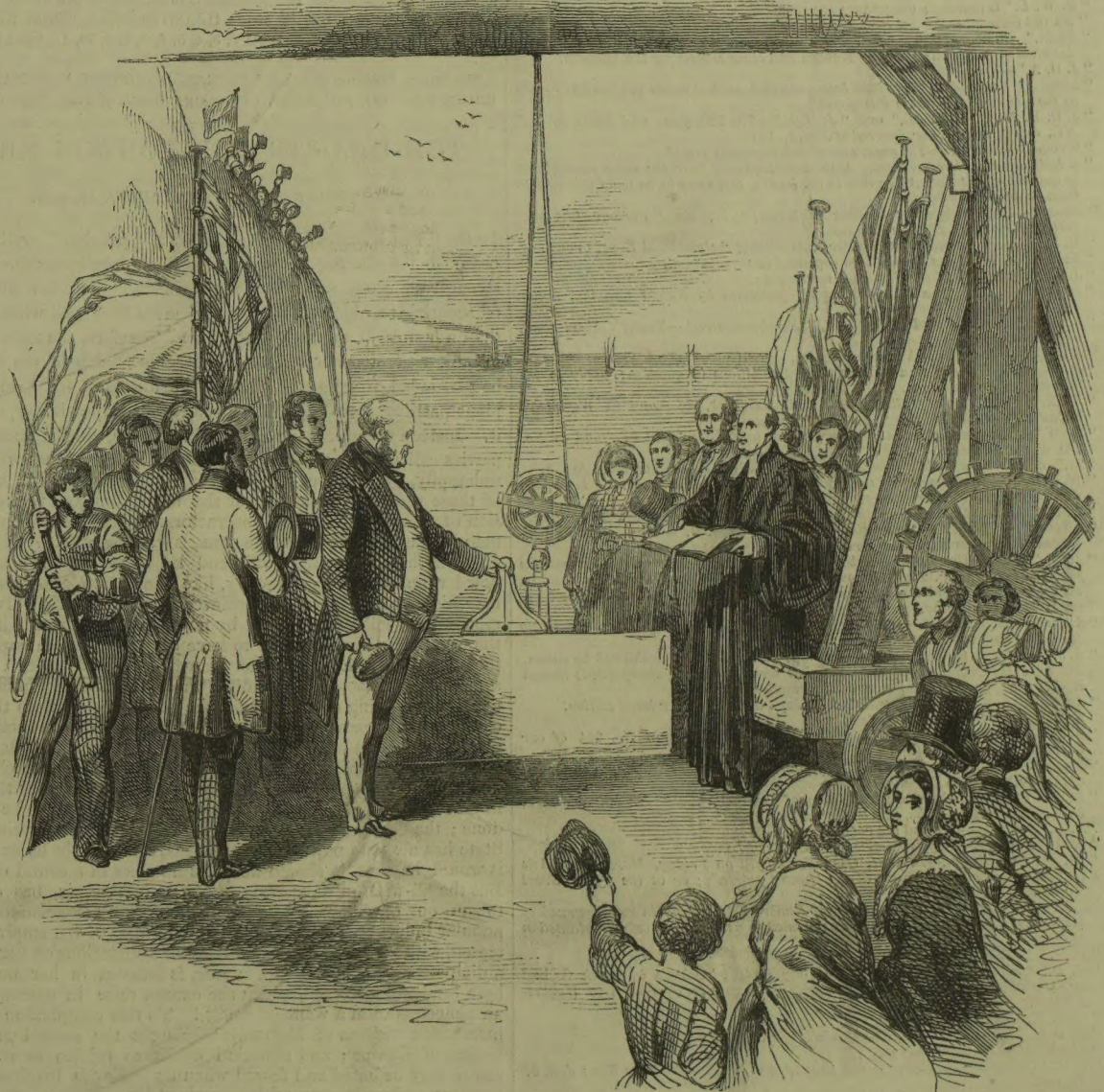
The cement was then spread over the surface, and Mr. Bramwell handed a silver trowel to Mr. Hudson, wherewith to adjust it.

The stone, which had been suspended by the usual means during these proceedings, was then lowered into its intended site; and Mr. Hudson, having applied the rule and square, and thereby ascertained that it was properly adjusted, struck it three blows with the mallet. Mr. Hudson then delivered the inaugural oration.

The Directors of the Company and a large party of individuals afterwards dined together in the Bridge Hotel; and the proceedings of the day were closed by a grand ball in the Athenæum, which was attended by upwards of a thousand of the *élite* of the community.

WAITING AT A STATION.—That same night Mr. Howard Price left Pottleton, and started for London by the first up-mail train that had gone from the village. He waited a long time at the station; and stations are not the liveliest places in the world to pass an hour or so in—most especially late at night. For that of Pottleton being removed from the haunts of life—as they generally are, on a bleak common, or down a steep cutting, or at the junction of a newly-made, quaggy, painful cross-road—no sound broke the stillness but the ticking of the clock, or the chirping of the clerk's tired pen, as he filled up unending papers, ruled like problems in a ciphering book. A tired policeman opened the door every now and then, and looked up and down the line, apparently from wanton curiosity and to let in the cold; for he knew it was not the time for anything to come. A rough frieze man brought in some uncouth leathern bags, and plumped them down, as though they had been empty coal-sacks, in a corner—and yet they contained the essence of the loves and hopes and hates of hundreds; and then branch coaches dragged over the new gravel with more sleepy people. At last a discordant bell sounded, and the train came up. Mr. Howard Price was rudely inserted into a carriage amidst five drowsy passengers, dimly seen in the glimmer of the light; the train went on again, and he was on his way to town—stopping once at a refreshment station where some pretty girls, wrapped up in shawls, and pale and shivering with keeping awake, poured out coffee with their eyes shut, and handed over quarters of pork-pies, which once partaken, kept the travellers in a lively state of combined watchfulness and indigestion all the rest of the journey.—"The Pottleton Legacy," by Albert Smith, in the *London Telegraph*.

THE NEW HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT.—The following is a copy of the Architect's Report of the present state of the works at the New Palace, at Westminster:—"The carcass works of the building, as far as the site is available or free from temporary buildings, are completed, with the following exceptions, viz.:—the upper portions of the Victoria Tower, the Clock Tower, and the Central Tower, which are upon an average one hundred feet above the ground; St. Stephen's Porch, above the level of about sixty feet from the ground; two bays of the western portion of St. Stephen's Hall, which are within eight feet of their intended height; and the central masses of the building abutting upon the Central Tower, and the towers of the river front, which, together with St. Stephen's Hall, are now being roofed in. The scaffolding, stages, and hoisting tackle for the three towers are nearly completed, and contracts have been made for proceeding with the upper portion of those towers. The stone groin over the Octagon Hall, under the Central Tower, is turned, the centring is struck, and the bosses are now being carved. The stone groining to the corridors in communication with the Central Hall, and other groins in various parts of the building, including those over the public staircase, are for the most part completed. The fittings and finishings of the Peers' and Commons' libraries, the Peers' refreshment rooms, and the offices attached thereto, and the offices for the Clerk of the Crown, are so far advanced as to allow of those portions of the building being occupied prior to the Easter recess. The fittings and finishings of the committee-rooms and corridors in the one-pair story of the river front are far advanced, and might have been completed by next Easter if the rooms had not been required for use at the commencement of the present session. The finishings of the Lord Great Chamberlain's apartments, her Majesty's robing-room, and the wood ceilings, wainscot framings, doors, &c., for numerous apartments, corridors, &c., in various portions of the building, are in hand, and in part fixed. There are at present 1,399 men engaged upon the works of the New Palace, of which number 776 are employed at the building; 120 at the quarries; 335 at the Government works at Thames-bank, upon the joiners' works and wood carvings, and 168 upon miscellaneous works both at the building and elsewhere.—(Signed) 'Charles Barry,' Feb. 1."



MR. HUDSON, M.P., LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SUNDERLAND DOCKS.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, February 13.—Sixth Sunday after Epiphany.
 MONDAY, 14.—St. Valentine. Old Candlemas Day.
 TUESDAY, 15.—Mercury sets at 6h. 24m. P.M., being 1h. 11m. after sunset. The Moon and Jupiter are near together.
 WEDNESDAY, 16.—Venus rises near the S.E. by E. at 5h. 29m. A.M., and souths at 9h. 4m. A.M.
 THURSDAY, 17.—Mars souths at 5h. 47m. P.M. Jupiter souths at 9h. 0m. P.M.
 FRIDAY, 18.—The Sun rises at 7h. 12m., and sets at 5h. 17m. The length of the day is 10h. 5m.
 SATURDAY, 19.—Full Moon at 3h. 57m. in the morning.
 Saturn will be in the constellation Aquarius till the 24th, and in that of Pisces from the 25th to the end of the year. He is visible during the remainder of this month for some time after sunset. He sets on the 15th at 6h. 43m. P.M., and on the last day at 5h. 57m. P.M. He rises at about 8h. A.M., and souths on the 15th at 1h. 22m. P.M.

On this day, Saturday, February 12, the bright star Aldebaran will be occulted by the Moon; the star will disappear at the dark limb of the Moon at 11h. 13m. P.M., and will re-appear at the bright limb at seven minutes after midnight. In observing these phenomena particular notice should be taken as to whether the star appears to be projected on the face of the Moon or not previous to its disappearance.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEBRUARY 19.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
8 15	9 35	10 15	11 40	1 05	1 35	2 20

* During the morning of Wednesday there will be no high tide.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Lucius Falkland." Liverpool.—The temperatures of the air on Friday and Saturday, January 28 and January 29, were 24 deg. and 36 deg. respectively; the extreme values on those two days were 17 deg. and 41 deg. London experiences much greater changes of temperature than Liverpool, or any other place in the vicinity of the sea.
 "A Constant Reader."—The Household Troops are paid from the same source as the rest of the army.
 "J. E. F." Surgeon.—We do not happen to know the particulars required.
 "A. Y. Z."—A Deputy Lieutenant may, we think, with propriety, add the Cockade to his Servants' Hats.
 "Antinous."—The name is written in both ways.
 "T. M." Birmingham.—1, Stratton-street, Piccadilly.
 "A Subscriber and Constant Reader." Liverpool, is referred to the five or six last verses of the Book of Ruth, with regard to the parentage of David.
 "G. B." Glasgow.—Too obvious.
 "G. L." Porter-street, was entitled to one copy only of the View of Paris gratis. The large envelopes should be specially ordered of the newsmen.
 "J. F. N." near Sevenoaks, is thanked for the Sketch, which shall be engraved.
 "G. F." Tillingham.—Air's "Self-instructing French Grammar," and "Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding."
 "J. W." Clonmel, is thanked for the Sketch, though we do not consider it eligible for engraving.
 "H. A. T." "E. E. M." and "Un Homme," are assured that one of the large Views of Paris was delivered with every copy of our Journal of the 22d ult.
 "C. N. D."—Received.
 "P. V."—Neumann's Spanish Dictionary, by Dr. Soabé.
 "W. T. B."—The Orthopedic Hospital, in Bloomsbury-square.
 "W. W. G."—Merimee's Work on Oil-Painting may be had by order of Mr. Nutt, Foreign Bookseller, Fleet-street.
 "B. H." is thanked; but we have not room for his four-sided letter.
 "Chambers."—The price is about 5s. Order of any bookseller.
 "Mars." "E. F." "T. E. E." "A Constant Reader." Waterford; "W. S." "H. P." "J. H." "A. B. C." "E. W." "Leo." "Cecilia." "A. R. P." "Pentonville." "John Styles." "J. L. D." "Kensington." "Tobias." "A Provincial Subscriber."—Four questions relate to matters of individual interest; and to answer them in a public journal would be not to consult the general interest of its readers.
 "An Amateur Rifleman."—See "Greener on the Gun; or Lacy's "Modern Shooter."
 "A Pilgrim from the South."—Received.
 "Apollo."—All works, to be protected by law, must be entered at Stationers' Hall.
 "A Subscriber." Parsonstown, and "J. W."—We do not interfere in card disputes.
 "G. W." Newtown.—See the State Trials.
 "An Admirer."—In Consols.
 "Edith."—Apply to the Secretary to the Academy.
 "W. F." Brighton.—Declined.
 "An Antiquarian Subscriber."—See Knight's "Journey-book of Berkshire."
 "J. M. J."—Declined.
 "Cuthbert Bede."—Ackermann's, is No. 96, Strand.
 "R. T. G. A." Birmingham, can recover by action.
 "E. W. M." Manchester, had better wait for Lord Jeffrey's opinion.
 "P. R. G."—Apply to an Army Accountant-maker.
 "Rusticus."—A new work on Oregon has lately been published by Wiley and Putnam, Waterloo Place.
 "W. B. B."—The "Church of England Magazine."
 "A Subscriber ab initio."—The only index to Vol. XI, was given in our Journal of January 8.
 "Curtal-Axe." Gray's Inn, will find an account of the Knights Templars in Addison's "History of the Temple Church."
 "D. W. L." is thanked; but we have not room.
 "An Old Subscriber."—Not compulsory.
 "Yacht." Dumbartonshire.—Mr. Peter Thompson, of Commercial-road, East, Limehouse, constructs portable Wooden and other Houses for the Colonies.
 "J. O. N."—Yes.
 "Decima." Uttoxeter. There have been published several works professing to reply to the question, "What is Puseyism?"
 "J. O. H. N." "R. F. M." and "J. D. B."—The Title-page and Index to Vol. XI, was given with our Journal of Jan. 8, 1848.
 "Stroud." Gibraltar.—The papers have been regularly posted.
 "A Bathonian" is hypercritical. If the drawings only bear the same resemblance to each other that Bath Abbey does to St. Paul's, there can be no valid objection to them as duplicate subjects.
 "Sencex."—Buy Knight's "Shilling Volumes;" or, the "Parlour Library" (chiefly Novels), in Shilling Volumes.
 "M. P."—The paper would be in better taste without the embossed Royal Crown.
 "Sarum."—The subject has not been engraved in our Journal.
 "J. W." Solo.—Read the New York newspapers.
 "Hodnet."—Instructions in Photography, published by Knight and Co., Foster Lane, Cheap-side.
 "L. L. J." Bristol, and "H. G. H." Fenchurch-street.—Taylor's Short-hand, improved by Harding.
 "J. D. B."—The intention has been given up.
 "R."—Any Artist may send Pictures to the Exhibitions in question; apply to the Secretaries for conditions.
 "W. E. B."—A View of Hilton Castle will, we think, be found in Woolnoll's "Castles;" or, in Surtees's "History of Durham."
 "R. W."—The graceful ballad, "Every Land my Home," will be found in No. 141 of our Journal.
 "L." Aberdeen, may obtain the large View of Paris by subscribing from Jan. 8.
 "W. H. F."—The inventor of the New Gas Burner in question is Mr. Leslie, 59, Conduit-street, Hanover-square.
 "D. D." will find the definitions in Booth's "Principles of English Composition."
 "Firenze."—Linda.—An Irish Curate.—"T. M. B."—We are not in possession of the information required by you.
 "R. Y." Hemel Hempstead.—Nobbs speaks of April and May as the best months for Pike-fishing; Mr. Hofland prefers September, October, and November, as the fish are then in prime season; whereas, in April and May, they have not recovered from spawning.
 "A Country Subscriber."—Apply to Watkins and Hill, Charing Cross, respecting Mollison's Perforated Planisphere.
 "A. J."—Prior to the Reformation, marriage during Lent was prohibited by canon. Since the Reformation this prohibition has been practically disregarded; though it does not appear to have ever been formally repealed.
 "Agricola." Nottinghamshire, will find Friday's markets in our latest edition.
 "E. H." Ipswich.—We cannot advise you.
 "W. J. B." may see a description of the Isle of Labuan in No. 284 of our Journal.
 "I. noramus."—Claremont lies in Surrey, fourteen miles from London, upon the left of the South Western Railway.
 "B. A." Peterborough.—"Lang's History of New South Wales" is a desirable work, besides Emigration Guides, such as Mackenzie's.
 "A. J." Brighton.—We had not room.
 "H. T." Norwich.—Mogg's "Guide to the Sights of London."
 "M. V." Lynton.—In 1837, Good Friday fell on Friday, March 24. Acts of Parliament may be bought at the Queen's printer's; or at the Office, Great Turnstile, Holborn.
 "J. M. G." Edinburgh.—The fac-simile of Rembrandt's Etching in our Journal of last week is engraved on wood, and was printed as usual. It can only be obtained in the paper.
 "E. H. L."—We fear the damage to be irreparable.
 "C. D." wishes to ascertain if there be any Endowed Schools in which Oxford or Cambridge Scholarships are given with preference to boys born in Worcestershire.
 "G. H. F." Limerick, is thanked.
 "M. G. G." Kensington.—We cannot advise you as to the safety.
 "Stanhope."—We should say not.
 "J. C." Cornhill.—The charge is one shilling and sixpence for three Nos.: Jan. 8, 15, and 22.
 "A Reader."—The "Penny Cyclopædia" is more complete than the "National Cyclopædia;" though the latter is of later date.
 "J. C." Birmingham.—Apply at the Registration Office, 35, Lincoln's-inn Fields. We do not insert Engravings with Advertisements.
 "W. H." Green-street.—Back Numbers are one shilling each, beyond one month from their date.

"An Inquirer."—The line is, undoubtedly, from Blair's "Grave."
 "W. B." Newport.—Buy "Mackenzie's Emigrants' Guide to Australia."
 "D. C."—The colour is light brown, not very fair.
 "County Wexford."—The Rotunda is a large Hall in Dublin, which is hired for public purposes. The term Rotunda Meetings is equivalent to the Exeter Hall Meetings in London.
 "Vocalist."—There is a song by Schenkendorf, called "The German Rivers," the second verse of which somewhat resembles the lines sent; but it is a hopeless task to try to identify German poetry by the English translation. There is a large collection of such songs in "Fink's Musikalische Hansschatz."
 "Prince of C."—The price of a Cornet's commission in the Dragoons is £840; in the Royal Regiment of Horse Guards, £1200. About two years is generally the period of time that elapses between the application and its being granted.
 "Pankowski."—We do not think it is very difficult to obtain a commission in the Austrian service. Commissions are not, we believe, to be had in that country by purchase. A letter to the Baron Wydenbruck, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy, Chandos House, London, would, we dare say, obtain correct information on the point.
 "B. B." Cheshire.—Order of any bookseller.

THE MONUMENT TO GRACE DARLING has been erected, not at the cost of the parties stated in page 43, but solely at the expense of the late Mrs. Catherine Sharp, widow of the Rev. A. Sharp, upwards of forty years incumbent of Bamfborough.

"* THE LARGE VIEW OF PARIS (in praise of which we have received several communications) was executed in Paris, by Best, Leloir, and Co., to whom we have great pleasure in tendering, on behalf of ourselves and our Subscribers, this public testimony to the masterly style in which the work has been completed. It is upon one sheet of copper, and is, without exception, the largest Engraving without joint ever executed for printing with letter-press.

ERRATUM.—In our No. 300, the line, "He who hath bent him o'er the dead," is stated to be from Byron's "Siege of Corinth;" instead of line sixty-eight of "The Giaour."

THE HISTORY AND ART OF WOOD ENGRAVING,
IN FOUR PARTS.—BY W. CHATTO.

With many Additional Engravings.
 REPRINTED FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
 WITH CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.
 In consequence of repeated applications from persons desirous of learning Wood Engraving, as well as others interested in the Art, we have reprinted the article which appeared about four years since in this Journal. It is completed with great care, and printed in the best manner, by Messrs. Robson, Levy, and Franklin.

The work will be completed in Four Monthly Parts, at 2s. 6d. per part; and the first was published on the 1st of February, 1848.
 ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Office, 198, Strand.

THE YEAR 1848.

THE confirmed success of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, and the increasing means placed at the disposal of its Proprietors, from the large circulation established over the whole civilised world, have determined them to spare no expense in still further increasing the attractions of this popular Newspaper. With this determination, during the year 1848, THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS will present, besides the usual number of Engravings, TWO LARGE AND SEPARATE ENGRAVINGS

PARIS AND EDINBURGH,

To be presented GRATIS to all Subscribers during the year.

THE VIEW OF PARIS

was for a long time in preparation, by the celebrated engravers of Paris, Messrs. Best and Co., and issued with the Number for January 22nd. The View is taken from the towers of Notre Dame, and contains nearly every public and picturesque building in this highly interesting city.

THE VIEW OF EDINBURGH

is already finished, and presents a Panoramic View of this romantic city. New Subscribers to this newspaper will thus have a favourable opportunity in commencing the year 1848 with THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; as the Number published January 8th, 1848, commences a new Volume, which will have the extra Pictures of Paris and Edinburgh gratis. THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is Published every Saturday, at the Office, 198, Strand, London. Every copy is printed on stamped paper to go free to any part of the United Kingdom and the Colonies. Subscribers from January 8th to June 3, will be entitled to both Prints. TERMS.—26s. per year, or 6s. 6d. per quarter—single copies, 6d. each. Orders received by all Newsagents and Booksellers in all parts of the world. The ELEVENTH VOLUME of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready. Volume 1, price 21s. Vols. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, price 18s. each.

The THIRD EDITION of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK is now ready, Price ONE SHILLING, containing upwards of Sixty Engravings.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1848.

If the "Peace Society" knew its own "mission" well, it would cease its efforts to establish the Millennium by public meetings, strong resolutions, and tremendous cheers: there is a shorter way of securing its objects. War can no more be waged without money than a lamp will burn without oil; if, therefore, the men who hold in bulk a great portion of the disposable wealth of the world, can be persuaded to refuse Monarchs the means of indulging in their pious pastime, war becomes henceforth an impossibility, or next to it. Instead of addressing a mixed audience, chiefly female, at tea parties collected on pacific principles, to hear speeches which have, unhappily, no influence on those most in need of them, the efforts of those who would abolish war should be directed to the conversion of financiers and loan contractors. There are about a dozen men in Europe without whose consent scarcely an army can march; only get them to say they will lend no money to be spent in gunpowder, and the Peace Society, like the Anti-Corn-Law League, may dissolve itself, having achieved its task. This diversion of money from military chests is by no means an impossibility; nay, the movement seems already to have begun. We are happy to see that Austria, as a State, is on the verge of bankruptcy; there is something satisfactory in finding those Governments that assume the right of doing everything for the people better than the people can do it for themselves, display an incapacity of conducting their own special business in the most material and ordinary department of policy that results in poverty and embarrassment. Such a power is Austria; the Government thinks, reads, and acts for the people in all the affairs of life; its policy dictates all that is to be said and done; the Censorship all that must be thought and written: the State has absolute power, and the least that might be expected of it would be that it should keep its finances in a sound condition. But the all-wise, all-powerful despotism of Austria, has contrived to run out of elbows more completely than Governments under popular influence. Austria, with the best part of her empire discontented, with the necessity of great military operations on her hands to anticipate a rebellion, if not a war, is fettered in her movements by a total want of cash, which she cannot raise in consequence of an almost as total a want of credit! To this complexion has the inscrutable wisdom of Metternich brought the second great despotism of Europe; and mankind ought to rejoice at it. A tyranny may be hated and feared when its policy is inspired by astuteness—when it acts with a serpent-like wisdom; for in that fiendish ability there is a terrible strength. When it flounders in folly and dotage it is verging towards contempt; and contempt no human institution ever yet survived. Great should be the joy of men over a cruel and hypocritical Government breaking down from

sheer mismanagement and stupidity; nothing else could have reduced Austria to its present straits.

It is recorded that Metternich wants money to put his armed hosts in motion against the people of Lombardy; he has applied to the house of Rothschild, and the answer is, they "can lend no money for war purposes." As we have no sort of faith in the existence of a moral scruple as to the purpose of a loan, on the part of these Kings of Gold, we look on this reply as the strongest proof of the rottenness of the fabric of the Austrian Empire. In matters of finance, the security and the profit is all the lender looks at; the money may be used just as the borrower pleases. For the sake of peace and humanity, then, it is fortunate that the keen glance of the financier detects weakness and decay in the Austrian Government, or else the millions liberated from his coffers would soon transport a hundred thousand men across the Alps, to redder the plains of Lombardy with blood.

It is a most satisfactory symptom that the "word" or "faith" of Sovereigns are no longer "good on 'Change." No loan can be raised upon them. The Diet of Prussia was created in its present form because it was impossible to procure a loan without a ratification from something like a popular representative body. To Austria a loan is flatly refused. Must not a despot, thus checked, feel that he is no longer a power?

There is more hope for the peace of the world in this circumstance than at first sight appears. If the credit of the more despotic States sinks so low as to put them out of the money market of the world, or places them at a disadvantage in it, they are of necessity compelled to be quiet. On the other hand, credit is readily extended to Constitutional Governments like France and England; but over these the people have more or less of influence, and unstable as popular opinion be, it is less likely to plunge into a war than the ambition or vanity of a despotic chief. A people, too, must pay the taxes a war necessitates, while a ruler or Government merely spends them, which makes all the difference. The more influence the people have on their Government, the less likely war becomes. In all wars it is the people who must be shot or pay for the shooting; the gains and glory are all for the leaders—the Napoleons and Fredericks. Had the suffrage been as widely extended in England as now, in the last ten years of the last century, the long war with France would have been avoided; had the French people had any voice in their Government at all, the later campaigns of Napoleon would have been impossible. He was still popular with the army when he was cursed and pelted by the people, exhausted by the conscription. War is the vice or folly of Governments rather than the tendency of nations; and it is worth noting that a double movement is going on in Europe, which, we hope, will make bloodshed less probable than of yore. The people are gaining a greater command over their rulers; and the despotic Powers who are independent of the people, are losing their hold on the material element of human strength—money. The interview of Rothschild with Metternich, and its result, is a sign of the times; the crafty old statesman must feel the reins falling from his hands: if power is not recognised by wealth, what reality is there in power? Its doom has nearly overtaken it.

DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF
CANTERBURY.

We regret to announce that this venerable Primate expired at a quarter past two o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning. His Grace was the only son of the Rev. Wm. Howley, D.D.; and was born the 12th of February 1765—so that he would have completed his 82nd year this day.

The Archbishop received his early education at Winchester School, and from thence repaired to Oxford University, where he obtained a Fellowship of New College. He was, in 1805, appointed a Fellow of Winchester College, and, in 1809, Regius Professor. In 1813, on the death of Dr. Randolph (Bishop of London), he was appointed his successor; and, on the death of the Most Rev. Dr. Charles Manners Sutton, in 1828, the deceased was selected by the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, as his successor. Next week we shall give a Memoir and Portrait.

THE WEATHER.

The week has been distinguished by remarkably high temperatures and a cloudy sky, the air has principally passed from the S.S.W.; and on Wednesday, it almost amounted to a gale; the following are some particulars of each day:— Thursday, the sky was covered with more or less cloud till the evening; the night was clear; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature for the day was 38°. Friday, the sky was overcast all day; rain was falling at different times after 10h. A.M.; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; and the average temperature of the air for the day was 41°. Saturday, the sky was covered by cloud all the day, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was S.S.W.; the average temperature for the day was 52°. During the whole of this day there was a difference of 2° only in the temperature, and it greatly exceeded the average value for the season. Sunday, the sky was overcast all day, the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature for the day was 50½°; the day was very close and warm. Monday, the sky was overcast all day; the direction of the wind was W.S.W.; some rain during the evening; the average temperature for the day was 50½°. Tuesday, the sky in the morning was mostly clear; at sun-rise the clouds near the place of the sun were tinged with a golden hue; the sky, however, soon became covered by cloud, and remained so during the remainder of the day; the direction of the wind was S.S.W., and blowing strongly; the average temperature for the day was 46°. Wednesday, the sky was covered by cloud till the evening, and it was mostly clear afterwards; rain in squalls fell during the morning; the directions of the wind were S.S.W. and W., blowing a gale till the evening; the average temperature for the day was 46°; and that for the week ending this day was 46½°.

The following are the extreme thermometer readings for each day:—

Thursday, Feb. 3.	the highest during the day was 44 deg., and the lowest was 32 deg
Friday, Feb. 4.	43 35
Saturday, Feb. 5.	53 51
Sunday, Feb. 6.	55 46
Monday, Feb. 7.	53 48
Tuesday, Feb. 8.	51 41
Wednesday, Feb. 9.	52 40

Blackheath, Thursday, Feb. 10, 1848.

J. G.

COUNTRY NEWS.

On Thursday (last week) Professor Syme delivered his farewell lecture to the students attending the class of Clinical Surgery, at the Edinburgh University, previous to his removal to London to fill the chair in the University College, vacant by the death of the late Mr. Liston. Professor Syme was appointed to the chair in the Edinburgh University (which he has just vacated) in 1833, and the Professorship is vested in the Crown as patron.

LIVERPOOL UNION BANK.—On Monday the annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool Union Bank was held at the Clarendon Rooms, for the purpose of receiving the directors' report, and transacting the usual business. Edward Garston, Esq., occupied the chair. Mr. Lister, the manager, read the report. In the last report, it said, the directors had expressed a hope to have an increase to the surplus fund from year to year, but the calamities in which the commercial world had been involved had caused them, instead of adding to the surplus fund, to take from it that year £20,000 to meet bad debts, &c. The surplus fund now amounted to £30,000, and the directors recommended that the rate of dividend in future should be reduced from 8 per cent. to 6 per cent. per annum, till the surplus fund should amount to £50,000. Mr. Bushell moved the adoption of the report, and the reduction of the rate of dividend as recommended. The motion was duly seconded and unanimously carried. The meeting then adjourned.

WILD SWANS ON WINDERMERE.—There have for a week back been six swans on Windermere, and hundreds of "divers" of various descriptions, and great has been the slaughter made by the "long gun" men. Two or three swans have been shot by Mr. E. Alemy, with a common fowling gun, right and left, which he came upon when feeding on the shore.

ROMAN REMAINS.—Yesterday week, in cutting a railway tunnel at Matlock bridge, three Roman urns were discovered by the workmen; two of them containing a few ashes and burnt bones.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

On the motion of Lord MONTAGUE, the Railway Audits Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

THE JEWISH DISABILITY BILL.—The debate on this was resumed by Mr. C. PEARSON, who, at much length, spoke in favour of the measure. A long discussion followed, towards the conclusion of which Sir R. PEEL strongly supported the removal of the Disabilities of the Jews. The House then divided, when the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 277 to 204.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday bring us news of the stormy termination of the debates in the Chamber on Wednesday.

The Minister of the Interior declared the Reform dinners illegal, and his resolution that no other meetings of the kind should take place.

M. Odillon Barrot exclaimed, "You are worse than Polignac and Peyronet!" A tremendous scene ensued. The Ministerialists would not hear any more speeches. The Opposition therefore quitted their seats, and the President pronounced the discussion at an end, amid uproar, confusion, and mutual defiance.

Instead of at once resigning their functions, the Opposition Deputies had determined on going to the adjourned Reform Dinner in costume and in procession; and that, after being refused permission to enter the banqueting-hall, they would resign. Their proceedings caused the Three per Cents. to fall on Wednesday night to 74.

It is stated that the public did not yet appear to feel the perilous importance of the stormy sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the preceding day; still the opinion generally expressed was with the Opposition.

The long announced funeral oration in memory of the late Mr. O'Connell, was yesterday pronounced in the church of Notre Dame, Paris, by the celebrated Abbé Lacordaire. One of our letters described it as "a most affecting, and, indeed, sublime discourse." The preacher avoided all injurious reference to this country, and took occasion warmly to eulogise the conduct of the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel in respect of the Catholic Emancipation Bill. Mr. John O'Connell was present, and seemed much affected.

NAPLES.

The Austrian Minister had protested against the concessions made by King Ferdinand.

SPAIN.

Madrid letters of the 4th inst. announce that the Ministers had been empowered to collect the taxes until the close of June.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert took their usual early walk. In the afternoon, her Majesty and his Royal Highness visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at her residence, Frogmore House. Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting in the forenoon. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Viscount Jocelyn, and was attended by Mr. G. E. Anson, Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, took walking and pony exercise, and her Royal Highness the Princess Helena was taken an airing. Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Esquerry in Waiting to Prince Albert, left the Castle in the afternoon, to receive their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, on their arrival from the Continent. Viscount Jocelyn had the honour of joining the Royal dinner circle.

On Sunday morning, the Queen and Prince Albert walked on the eastern terrace and slopes. The Royal Family took their accustomed walking and pony exercise. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated.

On Monday morning his Royal Highness, Prince Albert, accompanied by his Royal Highness the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Count Arthur Mensdorff, enjoyed the sport of shooting. Their Royal Highnesses were also accompanied by Viscount Jocelyn, and were attended by Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch. The Royal dinner party at the Castle, this evening, included their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, Count Arthur Mensdorff, Madame de Wangenheim, Viscount Jocelyn, Lord James Murray, and Baron Fritsch.

On Wednesday, his Royal Highness Prince Albert rode out on horseback, attended by Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, Esquerry in Waiting. The Royal children took walking and pony exercise in the gardens of Buckingham Palace. The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Count Arthur Mensdorff, honoured the performance at the Haymarket Theatre with their presence in the evening. The Royal suites consisted of the Viscountess Jocelyn, Madame de Wangenheim, the Earl of Morley, Colonel Buckley, Captain the Hon. A. Gordon, and Baron Fritsch. The Earl of Morley has succeeded Lord Byron, as the Lord in Waiting to the Queen; and Colonel Drummond has succeeded Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, as the Groom in Waiting to her Majesty.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, arrived at the Bricklayers' Arms Station of the South-Eastern Railway Company, at a quarter before two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Dover Station, and conducted to London by Mr. MacGregor, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, the Hon. James Byng, and Mr. Robert Browne, Directors. Their Royal Highnesses and Count Mensdorff proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages and four, to the Paddington terminus of the Great Western Railway, and took their departure by a special train at half-past two o'clock, for the Slough Station, en route to Windsor Castle. Madame de Wangenheim, Baron Fritsch, and Captain the Hon. A. Gordon (Prince Albert's Esquerry in Waiting), were in attendance.

RETURN OF THE COURT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

On Tuesday afternoon at a quarter before three, the Royal family and the Court left the Castle en route for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, in six carriages and four, escorted by a subaltern's party of the Royal Horse Guards, in command of Cornet Sackville, G. L. Fox, amidst a large concourse of the most respectable of the inhabitants of Windsor, assembled on the Castle-hill to witness the departure and greet her Majesty and the Prince with respectful adieux, which were gracefully acknowledged by the Queen and her Royal Consort. After passing through the towns of Windsor and Eton at a foot pace, the Royal cortege reached the Slough station precisely at three o'clock; where the Royal train, specially prepared for their reception, being in readiness, the whole reached the terminus at Paddington within the time specified for the journey. Previous to the departure of the Court, his Royal Highness the Prince Consort, accompanied by the Duke of Saxe Coburg, and Count Arthur Mensdorff, and attended by the Hon. Captain Gordon and several other gentlemen, rode through the town on horseback to meet his Royal Highness's harriers, with their Master, General Wemyss. The meet was at Nash's Farm, Chippenham, where hares were speedily found, and after an hour's first-rate sport their Royal Highnesses rode back to the Castle, taking the road by Pooock's-lane to Datchet, for the purpose of visiting her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, at Frogmore Lodge, on their way to the Castle.

The health of the Duchess of Kent is very rapidly improving, under the care of Mr. Brown of Windsor, apothecary to the Royal Household. It was expected on Thursday that her Royal Highness would be able to leave Frogmore for her residence in St. James's Palace.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIS, &c.

OXFORD.

Feb. 7.

Dean Ireland's Professor of the Exegesis of Holy Scripture, (the Provost of Oriel) proposes during this term to read some of St. Paul's Epistles, and to commence a course of lectures introductory to the criticism of the Bible, in the Clarendon, at two o'clock on Tuesday, the 15th instant. These lectures are open to members of the university who have passed the examination for the degree of B.A. This day Mr. Henry John Wickham (from Winchester College) was admitted as actual Fellow of New College, he being of kin to the founder.

PARISH OF ST. PAUL'S, COVENT GARDEN.—Dr. Bowers, Dean of Manchester, has intimated to the Parishioners that he has determined on resigning the Rectory of this Parish, in consequence of his duties at Manchester to the Deanery of the Collegiate Church. The same intimation having been conveyed to the Duke of Bedford, who is the patron of the living, his Grace has appointed the Rev. Henry Hutton, M.A., Vicar of Woburn, to the Rectory of the vacant benefice. The Rev. Gentleman will forthwith resign the Vicarage of Woburn.

SUDDEN DEATH OF DR. HIGGINSON, OF POPLAR.—The Rev. Dr. Higginson, minister of the East India Chapel, Poplar, expired on Saturday morning last, under the following distressing circumstances:—About seven o'clock, while dressing himself, he suddenly exclaimed, "Oh! what a pain I have at my heart;" and, as he rapidly got worse, Mrs. Higginson sent for Mr. Bailey, surgeon, of Poplar, who promptly attended, but before he could arrive life was extinct. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and had been the minister of the chapel twenty years.

COPENHAGEN, JAN. 27.—The post mortem examination of his late Majesty's body has given the following results:—The great vein on the left arm, which had been opened some weeks previous to his death, was found in a much inflamed state from the elbow down to the wrist, and in the left chamber of the heart was a quantity of matter, which had been produced by the above inflammation. Those symptoms are enough to account for his Majesty's death. Besides, there was an unnatural enlargement of his heart (hypertrophy), and finally, the kidneys appeared to be affected.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Annual Meeting of the members and friends of the Broad-street, West-end, and Central London Branch of this Society, was held at the London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill, on Tuesday evening. The Rev. R. Munro, A.M., presided; and, in opening the proceedings, stated that the Society, since its establishment in 1805, had circulated 32,000,000 copies of the Scriptures, in various languages, and in some of which they had never before been translated, at a cost of £3,000,000. The rev. gentleman having alluded to the religious tone that pervaded the debate on the Jewish Disabilities Bill, to show that religious feeling existed in this country to a great degree, and which he ascribed, in some measure, to the agency of the Society, bore testimony, as chaplain to the City Brideswell, to the extent of ignorance and depravity that existed in the vicinity of the place where the meeting was held, to demonstrate the necessity for continued and increased exertion in behalf of Christianity. Several resolutions approving of the views of the Society, and determination to sustain it in its efforts, were agreed to; after which the meeting, which was most numerously and respectfully attended, separated.

ELECTION COMMITTEES.—The General Committee of Elections have selected T. C. Granger, Esq., to be a member of the Chairman's Panel, in room of W. G. Hayter, Esq., who, since his appointment, has ceased to be a member of the House. The House of Commons has referred Lord G. C. H. Somerset's petition (relating to the recognizances entered into in respect of the petition against the return for Monmouth county) to the Committee appointed to inquire into Sir Willoughby Jones's petition. To the latter Committee, also, were referred Sir J. Walmsley and Mr. R. Gardener's petitions respecting the Leicester election; Mr. J. Reynolds and Mr. E. Grogan's petitions relative to the Dublin election; Mr. J. Wyld's petition respecting the Bodmin election; Mr. R. M. Fox's petition relative to the Longford county election; and the Hon. E. R. Littleton's petition with respect to the Walsall election. The Committee is instructed by the House to inquire into the allegations of the above-mentioned petitions from the hon. gentlemen, and to report thereon to the House. Mr. Attorney-General has been discharged from further attendance on the Cheltenham Election Committee, and the Solicitor-General, Mr. S. Wortley, and Mr. Hayter, have been added thereto.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—A special general meeting was held on Tuesday at the Bank, in Lothbury, for the purpose of filling up three vacancies in the direction, occasioned by the resignation of Mr. J. Skewell, Mr. Henry Caulfield, and Mr. George Rennie. Mr. C. D. Archibald, Mr. William Cooper, and Mr. J. A. Chowne, were elected in their stead. The Chairman (Mr. John Taylor) then said he felt great pleasure in stating that the progress of the Bank had been most satisfactory since the annual meeting in July last. They had existed through times most difficult and portentous; indeed, he supposed that at no period had there been such remarkable changes in the value of public securities, stock, and all descriptions of property, as during the past year. They had had Consols at 94 and at 79; they had had Exchequer Bills at 15 and 20 premium, and they had had them at 37 discount. All great articles of commerce, such as cotton, sugar, indigo, &c., had declined in value from 25 to 40 per cent. Under these circumstances the management of the Bank had required peculiar caution, and he was happy to say that at no period, not even in October or November, had there been a diminution in their balance above 10 per cent. below the highest amount of last year. He had great pleasure in stating that for the last half-year the gross profits were as large as in the corresponding period of 1846; for, although their balance had been less, the higher interest had made up for the deficiency. Since the beginning of the present year their progress had continued to be equally satisfactory, and they had, during the month of January alone, opened fifty new accounts. The statement was received with considerable applause, and was acknowledged by a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Directors. The meeting then adjourned.

METROPOLITAN EARLY CLOSING SOCIETY.—On Monday evening a meeting of assistants of all trades, convened, to take into consideration a new scheme for the entire carrying out of the object of the association, was held, at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn. Mr. D. Wire took the chair, and the Secretary proceeded to explain the proposed scheme to the meeting. He said that the Committee, feeling convinced that the success of the early closing movement rested more with the public than with the shopkeepers, for the latter would close early if the former desisted from evening shopping, determined on the following plan:—1. That a fund of not less than £1000 be raised by the following means:—1. By a general subscription among assistants. 2. That clergymen of every denomination be requested to lecture on the moral and other evils of the late-hour system, and to allow collections to be afterwards made on behalf of the association. 3. That an attractive course of lectures should be given, for which a moderate admission fee should be charged. That copies of Dr. Bennett's Prize Address should be forwarded to every householder in and around the metropolis. Soon after this distribution of addresses public meetings should be held in the various districts of the metropolis. That every householder to whom the address has been forwarded should be solicited to discontinue and discountenance evening shopping. Resolutions in favour of the plan were adopted.

PROPOSED ENLARGEMENT OF ST. PANCRA'S WORKHOUSE.—A meeting of the vestry was held on Tuesday to take into consideration the proposal to erect an additional workhouse, which, it is anticipated, will cost little short of £12,000. This proposal had been agreed to at a previous vestry. An attempt was now made to non-confirm the minutes of the previous vestry. Mr. J. B. Wright in the chair. Mr. Howarth moved that the previous minutes be confirmed. Mr. Morris seconded the resolution. Mr. Newton Crouch opposed it. The Directors, he said, had been criminally guilty of overcrowding the workhouse. Out-door relief was better both for the parishioners and for the poor. Mr. Brittingham supported Mr. Crouch. After some remarks from Mr. Harding and Dr. Birmingham, a division ensued, the result of which was a majority of twenty for building an additional workhouse. The Rev. J. M. Fitzmaurice, M.A., is elected Chaplain to the workhouse.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.

The Registrar-General's Report, from which the above summary is taken, gives some interesting details respecting the districts of London in which the epidemic prevailed to the greatest extent. These are well worthy the attention of our civic authorities who boast of the sanitary condition of the metropolis, and who have so loudly resisted all attempts at improvement. Taking the deaths in each of the London districts for the six weeks, from November 21, 1847, to January 1, 1848, the rate of mortality was 46 to every 1000; the average during seven years from 1838 to 1844 was only 25 to every 1000, thus showing that the epidemic raised the mortality eighty per cent. "Lewisham," says the report, "including Blackheath, Sydenham, and Eltham, is one of the healthiest districts in London; the ordinary rate of mortality is 17 annually; during the epidemic it was 27. St. George-in-the-East is one of the unhealthiest districts; the ordinary rate of mortality is 29 in 1000; the rate of mortality during the epidemic was 73. The increase in Lewisham was 10, in St. George-in-the-East 44; the latter district suffered four times as much from the influenza as the former. The epidemic of influenza killed twice as many people in the insalubrious parts of London as it did in those less unhealthy." Surely such facts must open the eyes of those in authority to the necessity of looking more attentively to the cleanliness of the districts over which they have control. The return for this week gives the following:—

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES REGISTERED IN THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases	364
Diseases of Uncertain Seat	45
Tubercular Diseases	219
Diseases of the Brain, Nerves, and Senses	156
Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	50
Diseases of the Lungs, and other Organs of Respiration ..	362
Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion ..	72
Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	11
Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	10
Diseases of the Joints, Bones, and Muscles	7
Diseases of the Skin, &c.	3
Malformations	4
Premature Birth	34
Atrophy	27
Old Age, or Natural Decay	77
Sudden	6
Deaths by Violence, Privation, or Intemperance	29
Causes not specified	2
Deaths from all causes	1478

	Population Enumerated, 1841.	Average weekly Deaths, 1845-7.	Deaths in the Week.
West Districts	300,711	161	192
North Districts	375,971	209	251
Central Districts	378,653	203	286
East Districts	392,444	235	323
South Districts	501,190	299	426
Totals	1,943,969	1107	1478
Males	714	564	764
Females	689	543	714
Total	1367		

STATUE OF MR. HUSKISSON AT LLOYD'S.—The statue of Mr. Huskisson, presented to the members of Lloyd's, by his widow, has been placed in the vestibule of that establishment. The ceremony of uncovering this statue to the members and the public generally, was performed on Monday afternoon, at one o'clock precisely, by Mr. G. R. Robinson, M.P., Chairman of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, attended by the whole of the gentlemen of the Committee. Mr. Robinson addressed the members in a short but pointed speech appropriate to the occasion.

ST. MARLBOROUGH BANK FOR SAVINGS.—The eighteenth Annual General Meeting of this Institution was held on Thursday. The Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D., in the chair. It appeared from the several reports read to the meeting, that 2206 new deposits had been made in the last year; 18119 deposit accounts remained open on the 20th November last; of which 13437 held balances averaging less than £3 7s. 1d. each. Upwards of £201,693 was then invested.

THE BAR MEMORIAL.—This document was personally presented on Tuesday by Mr. Lovat to the Lord Chancellor. It had appended the signatures of 253 gentlemen practising at the outer bar of the Court of Chancery. It is an important fact that the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Vice-Chancellor of England, have severally expressed, before a Committee of the House of Commons, opinions strongly favourable to the removal of the sittings of this Court to Lincoln's-inn during such terms as Parliament is not sitting. A memorial for a similar purpose as the former has also been presented to his Lordship from the Incorporated Law Society.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—Owing to the great prevalence of sickness, and the very material increase of applications to King's College Hospital, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, the committee of that institution have benevolently augmented the benefits of the charity, by occasionally placing extra beds in the wards, and receiving the more afflicting and urgent cases. The demands upon the out-door treatment having increased to a corresponding degree, it was stated at a recent meeting that the co-operation of the affluent was urgently needed to enable the continuance of the benefits of the institution.

REFORMATION OF JUVENILE OFFENDERS.—It appears that the operations of our oldest and principal establishment for the reformation of juvenile delinquents, the Philanthropic Society, in St. George's-fields, Southwark, is about to undergo a very beneficial change, while its general utility in the prevention as well as the cure of crime is to be very considerably augmented. For the latter purpose the Directors have passed resolutions authorising the Committee to erect a school or farm of industry, in the country, near some large manufacturing town. The building is to be commenced as soon as the subscriptions, which have already begun, shall reach £3000.

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN ST. JAMES'S PARK.—On Friday evening (last week), between four and five o'clock, a private soldier of the Coldstream Guards was shot, in St. James's Park, near Storey's Gate, by a young woman, named Annette Mayers, a native of Brussels, who resided as a servant in Albion-street, Hyde-park-gardens. The unfortunate man was killed on the spot, the ball having passed through his head. The motive for this most deliberate act of assassination is supposed to have been jealousy. She was taken into custody on the spot, and on Saturday was examined before Mr. Henry, at Bow-street, when evidence having been adduced of the prisoner's guilt, which she herself also freely admitted, the wretched woman was committed to Newgate for trial.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

THE HORSE-RACING FRAUD.—On Monday, a young man, named Thomas Harris, was placed at the bar, charged with obtaining £10 under false pretences from Cyrie Lloyd, Esq., by pretending to disclose to him a conspiracy relative to certain race-horses at the Goodwood Races. Mr. Huddleston called Mr. Lloyd, who said he had received a letter, dated Pinner-place, signed Henry Halford, offering, for £10, to give him some information relative to a conspiracy to prevent certain horses from winning the Goodwood Races. Witness wrote, saying he must know something more about the matter before he gave the £10. Witness then had an interview with the prisoner, who said his name was Alfred Halford, that the letter was written by his father, and that the plot was to drug and poison certain of the horses. The prisoner produced a letter from a man named Williams, describing the nature of a plot of this kind. At subsequent interviews the prisoner produced many other letters, written in blue and black ink, corroborating the account of the conspiracy. Witness gave the prisoner £10 to give his father, and the prisoner gave a receipt on the account of his father, for the purpose, as he alleged, of bringing witnesses to London to prove the conspiracy. The prisoner cross-examined Mr. Lloyd.—He told the prisoner that if he could prove the conspiracy he might very likely obtain a reward of £1000. The prisoner said he wanted no money at present. All he wanted, if he proved the conspiracy, was a situation. The prisoner produced a letter, among others, signed S and four crosses. Witness might have been a little agitated at the sight of it, as he believed he recognised the handwriting.—Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson: Does not think he would have parted with his £10 if he had known that the real name of the prisoner was Thomas Harris, instead of Alfred Halford, that he had no father living, and that the letters he produced had been written by himself. Lord Henry Lennox gave evidence precisely similar to that given before the magistrate. Joseph Shackle, of the detective force, said, that on a certain day in January he accompanied the prisoner, Lord Henry Lennox, and Mr. Lloyd, to Marlborough-street Police Court, where, in consequence of depositions made by the prisoner, a warrant was granted against certain persons. Witness, with the prisoner, went in search of these persons—among others, of a man named Williams, whom the prisoner told him he was certain to find at a certain public-house. They continued the search from twelve o'clock at noon to twelve at night, without success. Witness beginning to have some suspicion of the prisoner, told him to come to his (Shackle's) house at nine o'clock next morning. He never came. Witness went to Mr. Lloyd's house, and there met the prisoner. He (witness) then told him (the prisoner) that he had found out that his real name was not Halford but Harris, and his father had been dead about five years. Witness had seen the prisoner write, and he believed the letters sent to Mr. Lloyd to be in his handwriting. A witness proved that he had never lived in Castle-street, Finsbury, whence some of the letters were dated. This closed the case for the prosecution. The prisoner then addressed the jury very shortly. He had up to that time borne a very bold appearance; but he at this juncture burst into tears, and threw himself at the mercy of the jury. If he were at liberty, he would be able to prove the conspiracy to which he had alluded, and to bring the parties to justice. The Common Sergeant summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Guilty." Mr. Clarkson said that there was a second indictment for perjury against the prisoner, into which, however, he would not enter.—The Common Sergeant said, this was a most serious charge. It was not an ordinary case of obtaining money under false pretences, but the prisoner's accusations might have been the ruin of a number of servants and other persons, who solely depended upon their character for support, and he was compelled to pass a severe sentence, which was that the prisoner be transported beyond the seas for seven years.—The prisoner, on hearing the sentence, fainted away, and was carried out of the dock.

The Edinburgh papers give accounts of various meetings of the members of the National Association for the Reform of Excise Abuses. A statement has been drawn up of the grievances inflicted by the Excise system, which statement is to be submitted to Parliament. An adequate idea will be formed of the extent of surface over which the Excise system operates, if it be taken for granted that the parties from whom the £14,000,000 a year is extracted—that is to say, distillers, maltsters, soap-boilers, paper-makers, hop-growers, post-horse masters, and licensed dealers, are the only parties whose business is vexatiously and injuriously interfered with by the Excise. With the view of securing revenue, every precaution which untiring ingenuity, aided by the most absolute and irresponsible power, could devise, has been adopted, in the way of blockading the shops and cellars, and hampering the movements of persons who may deal, no matter to what extent, or in what form, in articles liable, in the course of their production, to the payment of excise dues. One would naturally suppose that, after duty has been charged and paid upon spirits, the surveillance of the Excise would no longer be exercised over the article. This, however, is not the case. Never did bloodhound follow its victim with greater pertinacity than the Excise follow the spirits which have already paid the legal exaction into every corner where the cask may be deposited till the liquor reaches the dwelling-house of the consumer. The spirit merchant, for example, is "permitted" to receive from the distiller a certain quantity of duty-paid spirits. He deposits the article in his cellar, and then comes into play the intolerable practice of "survey," that is to say, the inspection and measurement, by its and starts, by Excise officers, of the dealer's stock, to see that he has not been adding to his stores smuggled spirits. Retail spirit-dealers, publicans, druggists, tobaccoists, tobacco-dealers, and others who traffic in excisable articles, are exposed to the same interference.—London Telegraph.

ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME.

(From a Correspondent.)

YEARLY on the recurrence of his festa day, on the 17th of January, St. Anthony, the Abbot, holds at Rome a Levee, after the fashion of temporal or even spiritual Princes; and, at the door of the church where his name and worship have succeeded that of Diana, he receives his liege subjects—a motley tribe of horses mules, oxen, buffaloes, asses, or any other quadrupeds that may choose to present themselves. The worthy Abbot, whose eloquence and learning entitle him to be distinguished as a successful reviver of letters during the dark ages, and a Christian benefactor of humanity, is in fact looked upon generally, in Italy, as a little else than the patron of the lower animals; his famous sermon to the fishes, and his pet pig, in addition to several miracles, which he is popularly reputed to have performed upon quadrupeds, have ranked him as a sort of precursor of the society for the prevention of cruelty, &c., a kind of tutelary deity, under whose protection they are considered to be, and to secure whose good offices they flock there, limping, coughing, jibbing, kicking, or groaning under a heavy yoke, ridden by the swarthy peasantry of the campagna, driven by wild-looking herdsmen; decked from mane to tail in all the fluttering worn out finery of the last carnival or October festivals, tarnished lace and soiled feathers, faded ribbons and tinsel, all the resources of the husbandman's wife, the green-grocer's daughter, the drayman's boy, are sacrificed to the respectable appearance of their favourite beast at St. Anthony's festa.

It lasts for a whole week, such is the competition for his favour, and the reliance on its efficacy. The last day is the most crowded, and the best attended: troop after troop of picturesque cattle come prancing up to the church door. One farmer has mounted his lads on all his cart-horses, and the unwieldy brutes, with their tails tied up in pink and yellow ribbons—a poor compensation for the traces of recent ill-usage—draw up in a body to face the church: a tiny boy, on a donkey, bearing a huge gilt wax-candle as an offering to the shrine of the Saint, pulls in his timid steed to the front rank, while some long-horned cattle, with their large listless eyes, stand quietly prepared for their share of the benediction. An old Priest appears then at the head of the steps, and by him stands a boy bearing the brazen vessel of holy water; he reads a few prayers, in which the Saint's intercession is requested in favour of his dumb votaries, and then, dipping in the pail a brush of hog's hair (probably out of a compliment again to the worthy Abbot's favourite), he repeats the formula which usually accompanies the sign of the cross; he sprinkles, at the same moment with holy water, the assembled multitude of quadrupeds; while their riders, who feel for the delicate position of the beasts, doff their hats look down, and cross themselves,



ST. ANTHONY'S DAY IN ROME.

then umble for their crowns and coppers, which an acolyte proceeds to collect; for these offerings they are booked creditors for a certain number of masses, and receive by way of earnest a small print of the Saint, to be nailed up in the stables, and a diminutive brass cross to be tied to the harness.

At the close of the ceremony, the cavalcade scamper to the nearest *osteria*, to conclude the afternoon in libations, or for a ride round the town to show their finery, or may be to a donkey race outside the Ostia Gate. Another squadron approaches, and another; they grow thicker and thicker, till later in the day, towards twenty-two o'clock; i.e. two hours before sunset, the carriages and horses of the nobility begin to arrive. Cardinals' red coaches of the heaviest waggon-like build, and elegant equipages of Roman Princesses, drive side by side. A long retinue of his Holiness' State carriages, drawn by four and six horses, are marshalled up—dragons guard the street—a Roman crowd, the most easily pleased of European mobs, gaze on in admiration; while the English visitors, who form no unimportant feature here in every show, tarong in open carriages, and on horseback as to a race course.

At the thick of the bustle, on last St. Anthony's Day, a horse-dealer, high mounted on an English break, and smoking his cigar with an air of perfect nonchalance, insisted on driving up his eighteen horses, *à la Carter*, all held by two pairs of reins. This last exploit dismissed, in complete satisfaction, the crowd, and doubtless, the Priest also, who retired at dusk to his inner chapel, where all the different temptations of his patron Saint figure in plaster and fresco, there to reckon up the day's receipts and register the votive offerings.

We strolled away to the green sward in front of St. John Lateran, to see some battalions of the Civic Guard revel for the first time in the proud possession of their new French muskets, and to hear them lament over the ridiculous fact that there should not be a single percussion cap in Rome capable of fitting any of the twelve thousand muskets imported.

STEAMER STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

The accompanying engraving shows one of those terrific phenomena

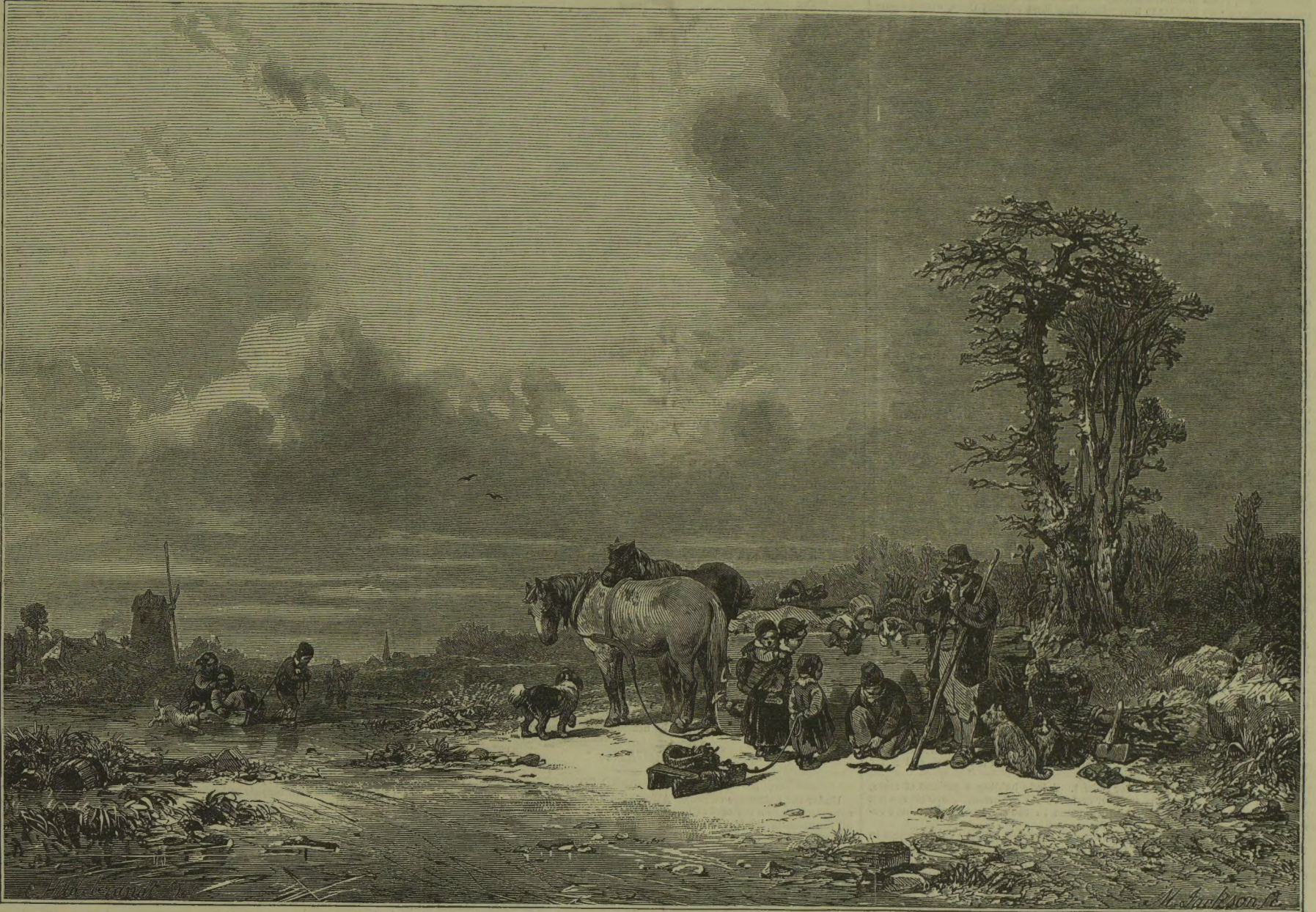
of the storm which present so many fine effects for the painter's art. The sketcher of the present instance was an eye-witness of the catastrophe which he has enabled us thus vividly to illustrate in our pages. The details are briefly as follows:—

It appears that the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steam-ship *Indus*, (J. Soy, Com.), on her late passage from Alexandria to Southampton, experienced four days' strong gale; on the latter day of which, Wednesday, Jan. 19, at 10 30 P.M., when this fine vessel was 110 miles to the eastward of Algeria, she was struck by lightning, which splintered the maintopmast pole, and tore a piece out of the fore royal pole. There was considerable alarm among the passengers, but the vessel experienced no other damage than the above. She is a noble steamer of 450 horse-power, and is wire-rigged.



THE STEAMER "INDUS," STRUCK BY LIGHTNING 110 MILES EASTWARD OF ALGERIA.

OPENING OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.



"A MILE FROM HOME."—PAINTED BY E. HILDEBRANDT.

The artistic season may be said to re-commence on the opening of this Exhibition; and we have been used each year to visit it with an expectation of discovering the promises to pay of talent till then unknown to the metropolitan public. These promises, however, have but rarely been fulfilled to their entire amount, having more often raised hopes of much greater eventual accomplishment than the after industry of the artist has enabled him to achieve. A principal cause of



"In sheltry nooks and hollow ways
We cheerily pass our summer days."

THE BRITISH INSTITUTION EXHIBITION, NO. 3.—PAINTED BY F. GOODALL.

these failures is attributable to the fact that most artists, on beginning to sell their pictures, cease to think severely upon art. They become satisfied to repeat something very similar to that which they have already done, without suspecting themselves sufficiently of those peculiarities that make what is called *manner*, whether in drawing, colour, or composition. From this it arises that the defects apparent in the early pictures of a painter are, in many instances, but exaggerated in his later productions; and the intrinsic beauties for which he is admired are subjected to a continual increase of alloy from the deformities for which he is condemned. We do not say this invidiously; for we know that the discovery of perfection in any work of art is a matter that may be disputed; but we say it to remind painters that, to do anything worthily in their vocation, they must consider themselves at all times as students merely—as strikers, not as conquerors in the race. The rising generation of painters cannot think too seriously on this matter; for, however the demand for their productions may have recently increased in this country, a variety of sources, among which the Schools of Design form no mean item, promise to furnish an over-abundant supply. Among such a number of pictures that claim a certain amount of consideration, in reference to mechanical skill, we do not remember to have seen so few that make pretensions to what is called high art as in the present exhibition. The Fine Arts Commission may not, then, congratulate itself on the success of its endeavours when contemplating the walls of the British Institution. It does there appear that the more historical art is inquired for the more it won't come; and we are necessarily led to the conclusion that the inquiry has been so conducted as rather to discourage than to promote the practice of that class of production.

In No. 1, "A Calm after a Heavy Gale," F. Danby, A.R.A., we have an example of unfulfilled promise, that is owing to a persevering preference for eccentricity in art; to a determination not to depict the beautiful in nature, that reminds us pleasantly of what we have seen; but to select only those singularities that may evade a common-sense scrutiny, by a plea of exception to those general laws by which the picturesque is governed. This subject is simply some boats in the open sea; in the treatment of which there is a conflict between the blueness of the water, clouds, and sky, and the brown warmth of the sails and boats. If we should say, that this effect is inconsistent with atmospheric tone, and therefore impossible, the artist would reply, that it was an exception he had witnessed. To the charge that the water has been indifferently painted, however, a like answer will not apply. If Mr. Danby would look more to nature as it is, he might yet retrieve the position he formerly seemed fitted to occupy as a landscape painter.

2. "Near the Rialto, Venice," J. Holland. A richly composed circular picture, evincing a delicious perception of the harmony of colour in the artist. The parts are so balanced that the eye reposes satisfied upon it, as a whole, in which there is nothing that it would desire to modify.

3. F. Goodall. A Gipsy Family of Three Generations; the young mother nursing an infant, who watches his elder brother teasing a raven. The husband is reclining, but not sleeping, beneath the tent; and an old crone sits by, encouraging the tricks of the boy; while the grandfather is absorbed by the creature comforts preparing in a cauldron, over which he has established himself as managing director. There is bestowed on this simple material so much of artistic contrivance as to make it a very pleasant picture to look upon. The landscape is highly appropriate, and the distance admirably managed, without sacrificing anything to the composition as a figure subject. We have engraved this picture, which is one of the most important works in the Exhibition.

4. "A Hill-side Farm," J. Linnell. A very brilliant picture, painted with all the truth-telling force for which the artist is celebrated.

5. "Meditation," Willes Maddox. Very nicely painted; but we recommend the artist to be suspicious of his drawing.

6. "A Surrey Heath Scene," T. J. Soper. A broad sketch, well composed.

7. "A Bit from a Sketch near Bolton," H. Bright. A group of stones in a mountain brook. Very masterly and effective.

8. "Landscape—Death and the Old Man," F. Danby, A.R.A. Rich in tone and pleasant in effect, but certainly not assisted by the episode introduced by the artist.

9. "A Birch-tree Lane, North Wales," T. Danby. This picture has an inclination towards eccentricity; but is, nevertheless, broad in treatment, and fairly composed.

10. "Chain of Flowers," Victor Robert. A lady holding a garland of roses, composed in imitation of the manner of Louis XV.'s period. Revivals are not often successful in art, and, least of all, those in the style of the time here referred to.

11. "The Historian, Platina, in Prison," W. Bewick. There is cleverness in this picture; though the head is deficient in mental power.

12. "The Bogged Pony," R. Ansell. A very large subject of Highland scenery, representing a deer-stalker arrested in his return by the overthrow of his pony under the weight of a magnificent stag with which it had been burthened. This is a very fine picture indeed, exceedingly careful in all its details. The head of the dead stag may scarcely be surpassed for truth and powerful treatment; while that of the horse may claim almost an equality of praise. We are not surprised that Edwin Landseer exerts himself to his utmost while such a painter as Ansell is pressing him so closely.

13. "Suspicion," T. Uwins, R.A. A very pretty picture, presenting a singular peacefulness of effect. A beautiful lady is sitting listening to a minstrel who plays upon a harp, while an elderly nun-looking personage watches the parties with an evil eye. An extract in the catalogue informs us that "the old woman took into her wise head that the minstrel was a lover in disguise;" we confess to being about as wise as the old woman, for "we thought that thing." If the artist did not intend this, he should have contrived to avoid it. Indeed, the picture would have been better had the minstrel been left out, for he does not assist the colour of the rest, and we should like to know how the artist would contrive the lower limb beneath that drapery.

14. "Zuleika," H. O'Neill. A very sweetly painted head indeed. This artist is more happy in such subjects than where the composition is complicated. He is excellent in detail; but has not yet approached a group with sufficient precaution to command success.

15. "Adherents of Prince Charles Edward," G. E. Sintzenich. There is much to like in this picture; and, if its tone were not so leathery, it would be less objectionable.

16. "On the Grand Canal, Venice," J. Holland. A clever plagiarism from Turner, R.A.

17. "Chart-lane, Dorking," T. J. Soper. The sun is nicely let through the foliage in this picture.

18. "Showing a Horse," W. and H. Barraud. The figures are represented in the costume of Wouverman's period; the picture is not advantaged by so reminding us of that artist.

19. A gorgeous picture of fruit, "Painted for Robert Vernon, Esq., to form a part of the extensive collection given by him to the nation." There is a magnificence about Mr. Vernon that is truly princely; not as we find princes now, in this work-a-day world, but as we read of them in fairy tales. When we say of this picture that it worthily represents Mr. Vernon's talent in the department in which he stands alone, we can bestow upon it no higher praise.

20. "Celia and Rosalind," C. Elder. Cleverly composed, but something weak in colour.

21. "Lorenzo and Jessica," J. E. Lauder, R.S.A. This picture demands more from us than remarks as to mechanical excellence. There is mind in it; and we remember few instances in which our country's poet has been illustrated more happily. Had Jessica presented to us more of the Hebrew in feature, we should have been at a loss for a flaw. The combination in colour, consistency of tone, and general effect of *chiaro oscuro*, are most satisfactory; the composition full of graceful ease, without the slightest approach to affectation. It is, moreover, excellently painted throughout. Mr. Lauder seems to be of those that will fulfil their early promise.

22. "The Morning Walk," H. O'Neill. Another deliciously painted little head.

23. "The Last Gleam before the Storm," J. Linnell. Rather a large landscape by the master; and, moreover, evidencing an increase of effort even for him, who may least of all be reproached with neglect in his productions. This picture may, indeed, be accused of excess in this respect, as being painted with something too much of general emphasis. It is, however, consistent; and the same effect of light pervades the whole. The subject is a pool of water on a hilly heath, with a windmill on an eminence beyond, and a sky of tempest. To us there appears to be a contradiction in perspective both as to air and line; for let the spectator follow the water's edge on the right of the picture, and it will indicate the dimensions of a lake; while, if he proceed by the left, it becomes but a small pond. This is, nevertheless, a glorious performance.

24. "Setters on the Moors," T. Woodward. Dogs, well painted. We do not seem likely to fail in this department.

25. "A Zuyder Zee Botter Working, off a Sandbank," E. W. Cooke. A return to Mr. Cooke's early manner, and, so far, an improvement on his last year's pictures.

26. "At Ambletouse, near Boulogne," G. Stanfield, jun. Clever; but might have more daylight.

27. "Going to School," R. Farrier. Mr. Farrier keeps up an extensive acquaintance among the naughty boys. This should have been "Carried to School."

28. "Greyhounds," Kiorboe. Clever in drawing; but so conventional in effect as to combine the shadows of sunshine with the tone of night.

29. "Meditation," T. H. Maguire. A nice expression in the countenance of the thinking lady.

30. "A Neapolitan Peasant Returning from Labour," W. Gush. Rich in colour and pleasant in tone; but we suspect the hands and feet of an affection of smallness that is mean in character.

31. "A View near Yarmouth," A. Clint. Raw in colour, and breadth sacrificed to confusion of line.

32. "A Country Alehouse," H. J. Boddington. There is so much of sameness in the productions of this artist, that every new picture seems to be an old acquaintance.

33. "A Highland Lake," F. R. Lee, R.A. Clever; with more of the ideal than is usual with the artist; and, altogether, a powerful variety from his pencil.

34. "Kathleen," C. Dukes. If this artist could infuse more pearliness into his flesh tints his pictures would be much improved: there is still an unpleasant redness to complain of.

35. "The First of September," H. Jutsum. A party of sportsmen about to enter the preserve. A beautiful landscape of its class, and thoroughly English.

36. "Paolo and Francesca"—vide Dante. G. F. Watts. There is much ideal beauty, poetry of sentiment, and masterly drawing in this picture; but its first impression is not pleasing. It requires contemplation to taste its excellence, and then we find so much to ponder on, so exquisite a feeling of reliance in that female head, that it seizes upon our sympathies and sanctifies the deficiencies of the

production in relation to its other attributes. We hope that some buyer may think as highly of it as we do.

84. "The Irish Piper," F. Goodall. A beggar minstrel entertaining the family at a farm-house. Excellent for arrangement and effect of *chiaro oscuro*.

87. "On the Thames," E. Williams, sen. A cleverly painted moonlight.

90. "Ruiken Foss, Norway," W. West. A large picture, treated with too much minuteness of detail for its dimensions.

95. "Orlando Pursuing the Fata Morgiana," G. F. Watts. Something more natural in tone than No. 82, but inclining to the folly in effect. It is drawn with the skill and decision of an accomplished artist.

97. "The Halt at the Well," F. Goodall. Well composed, and combining brilliancy with harmony in its colour.

99. "The Lily of St. Leonard's," J. Phillip. A very pretty picture of Effie in her time of innocence, bright and clear in effect, and nicely painted in detail.

102. "Post Haste," C. Branwhite. A postboy galloping across a heath on a pony. There is an appearance of post haste execution in this picture that we do not like. This dry manner of painting produces hard and crude effects that will not support the promise given by the first production we saw by this artist.

110. "Isabella," H. P. Neil. Happy in sentiment, and excellent in colour and manipulation.

114. "A Mile from Home," E. Hildebrandt. This is a very remarkable picture; the painter enjoying a high reputation on the Continent. We remember to have seen a very fine specimen from his pencil in the Luxembourg Gallery. This is a first piece, the scene being on the ice. There is a rude waggon-like sledge, drawn by two horses, who are resting while a boy fastens on his skates, and a rustic, who has been cutting wood, lights his pipe. These are being observed by a group of children, of whom there is another party beyond; the distance being made up of a windmill and the spire of a church, that denotes the vicinity of a village. The rosy urchins seem well inured to the weather, are all excellently drawn, and painted with a masterly perception of the agreeable in colour; a great beauty of the picture being the warmth of effect that has been infused into so cold a subject. We have engraved this very successful work.

112. "Dredgers on the Medway," T. S. Robins. A nice little sea piece.

120. "A River Scene—Evening," T. Sidney Cooper, A.R.A. A group of cattle, and an excellent specimen of the master that will bear comparison with anything in its department. We cannot criticise such a work; we can but admire the talent it indicates.

129. "A Saw Mill at Sarnam," C. Stanfield, R.A. A variety in tone from the usual pictures by this artist; very powerful and true in its details, and consistent in its light.

130. "Ehrenbreitstein," J. W. Carmichael. A busy subject, something too panoramic in composition for a picture.

132. "Sir William Wallace preparing for Battle," R. S. Lander, R.S.A. Well painted in detail, but its grouping has not received sufficient consideration. The principal figure fails in grandeur. He is not the leader of a revolt. His head is too small to give him command among his fellows. This attaches an intellectual meanness to his bulky figure, that is contradictory to Wallace's history.

137. "A Glade in 'Merrie Sherwood,'" T. Creswick, A.R.A. The foliage of this picture is deliciously loose, without an appearance of labour, or a sacrifice of breadth.

141. "Othello, Act I, Scene 3," J. Gilbert. Desdemona declaring her preference for the Moor. A very clever picture, indeed, but not what the catalogue describes it to be. We regret that the artist has called it Othello. It would form a subject upon which to write a story, but it has nothing to do with Shakespeare. We see neither Othello, Iago, nor Cassio, upon the canvass: for we cannot agree that the black old man should represent the noble Moor. Throwing the story on one side, and looking at it merely as a composition, this is a very fine work, artistically arranged and beautifully painted; the back ground of red drapery being happily contrived, not merely to avoid offence, but to be agreeable; and the picture is, altogether, a gorgeous effect of colour, in which harmony is the controlling superintendent.

We shall, next week, return to the notice and illustration of this Exhibition.

MUSIC.

M. BERLIOZ'S GRAND CONCERT.

Under the patronage of Prince Albert, Hector Berlioz, the celebrated French composer, gave a Concert at Drury Lane Theatre, on Monday night, at which all the musical celebrities of this metropolis, amateurs as well as artists, were assembled. This gathering was of great interest, for it was the first time that the works of Berlioz, which in France, Belgium, Germany, and Russia, have been heard with so much enthusiasm, were performed before an English public, as we do not reckon a poor attempt to give some of his overtures at Philharmonic Concerts, with bigotry, ignorance, and prejudice arrayed against him, as worthy of any notice. We have experienced little satisfaction at M. Julien's wild management of operatic matters at Drury Lane; but many offences and mistakes may be overlooked charitably, for having enabled the *dilettanti* of this country to judge for themselves in respect to Berlioz's compositions. Our opinions of his genius have been before made known. For years familiar with his works, on the continent, we have conscientiously struggled to proclaim everywhere our unbounded admiration; and when we listened to the bursts of enthusiasm which broke forth last Monday night, we never felt more gratified than at this honest exhibition of sound judgment and pure taste. It was a proof to us of the decided advance of musical knowledge in our audiences. We had, we must confess, our misgivings; for the selection was by no means judicious, considering the miscellaneous character of a theatrical audience. It would have been more expedient to have commenced with the lyrical drama of "Faust," and then have introduced movements from his symphonies. The "Romeo and Juliet Symphony," for instance, in which there is a scherzo—the "Queen Mab Movement"—than which we know nothing in Beethoven to excel in point of fancy, imagination, poetic feeling, and elegant instrumentation.

A choral and instrumental phalanx of nearly 250 performers was assembled on this interesting occasion, occupying the stage and a portion of the orchestra and pit. The first part opened with the overture to the "Carnival of Rome," a composition full of vivacity and spirit; it was applauded, but it did not take the audience so strongly as we had thought—the novel employment of the wind instruments, and fantastic phrases for the stringed ones, evidently exciting surprise. The romance "The Young Breton Herdsman," sung by Miss Miran, produced no effect; to write frankly, it was not well sung, and even if it were well executed, we doubt its merit as a melody. Then came the "Harold in Italy" Symphony. We have been so accustomed to hear the "March of Pilgrims" rapturously encored, that we were much disappointed at the frigidity of the auditory; but at the end of this first part, Berlioz had not yet captivated his hearers. His peculiarities—we will also add his eccentricities—his orchestral novelties were not sufficiently understood. There is a delicious alto movement, which runs through this symphony, which was very skilfully played by Hill; but whether the instrument he played upon was defective in tone, or that he was not quite imbued with the poetic feeling necessary for the interpretation—this alto part did not come out as we have heard it in Paris, from the late tenor player, Urban. The alto is Harold in his wanderings; it is the under-current of his feelings, whilst the Pilgrims pour forth their prayer, and the Brigands revel in their orgies—one of the most fearful musical pictures, if we may use the term, ever presented by any musician. The singular style, the novel phraseology, the vast design, the curious admixture of the instruments—evidently exacted another hearing for a verdict.

Part the second had a wonderful influence on public judgment. We no longer trembled for the poet-musician; his triumph was complete. The wondrous dramatic power and grandeur of conception manifested in the gleanings from Berlioz's lyric drama of "Faust," electrified the house. His copiousness of ideas, his mastery over all the resources of orchestration, his fanciful imaginings, were here clearly recognised. The hilarity and joyousness of the dance of peasants, the gigantic conception of the Hungarian march, with its soul-stirring climax, brought down thunders of applause, and the march was encored. Neither Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Gregg, nor Mr. Weiss, seemed to be masters of their parts. The two songs of the "Flea" and the "Rat," were quite a mistake on the part of the singers. The dance of sylphs was demanded a second time; the fairy music of Weber, in "Oberon," and that of Mendelssohn in the "Midsummer Night's Dream," are gems in instrumentation; and to these must be added the imaginings of Berlioz. The house rang with the cheering, and the second part terminated with the double chorus of soldiers, in six-eight time, and the students in two-four, amidst a perfect *fuore*, the composer being called for by band and audience.

The scena so admirably sung by Madame Dorus Gras, from the opera of "Benvenuto Cellini," opening the third part, was chiefly a vocal exercise. The broken and plaintive cries on one note, of the souls in purgatory, whilst the orchestra is exhausted in every form of accompaniment, formed one of the most exquisite streams of lamentation we have ever heard. As in Paris, the wail for the dead appeared to penetrate the heart's core. As for the finale for the Triumphal Symphony, it is positively astounding. The recitative played on the alto trombone, by Koenig, is a most touching strain of musical eloquence; the bassoon glides in with marvellous effect; and then, as the brass instruments come in gradually, the interest becomes more intense, and finally superb combinations of harmony break on the ear, until the whole attains an overwhelming climax. The applause was vehement, and the composer again called for.

Berlioz conducted the concert with the greatest energy and precision; there were few hitches, and but one of any moment, arising from the misapprehension of the Chorus Master.

To the wreath which encompassed Berlioz's brow he has added another laurel—he has acquired the suffrages of musical England. If there be carping critics who write of obscurity and unintelligibility of a want of rhythm—of a disregard of conventional forms—Berlioz will only participate in the fate of Beethoven at the appearance of the instrumental innovations of the Viennese composer, whose symphonies, both in Paris and London, have been proclaimed to be wild and incoherent. The hostility began in France to Berlioz has now nearly subsided—especially since musical Germany pronounced in his favour. The Beethoven Quartet Society and the Musical Union have expounded the meaning of Beethoven's posthumous quartets; the Philharmonic Society, under Costa's *baton*, made the second Mass in D quite comprehensible. It is, in fact, a question of effective execution—let there be executors to interpret, and the orchestral genius of Berlioz cannot be mistaken, for he has not forsaken the beaten track—he has only gone in advance of Gluck and Beethoven, and distanced his living competitors.

CHORAL HARMONISTS.

The third meeting of the sixteenth season took place on Monday at the London Tavern, and there was a crowded room. Part first opened with Hummel's second Mass. The solo singers were Miss M. Williams (Contralto), Miss Messent, Messrs. W. Seguin and Machin. The "Iphigania" overture, of Gluck, was an-

nounced, but Beethoven's "Prometheus" was substituted. Mr. Lockey was encored in Lachner's song "Where Midnight's Darkest Veil," the horn obligato to which was nicely placed on the alto by Mr. Dando. Master Alexander Ranche-raye, a boy eight years of age, astonished the amateurs by his neat and pretty execution of De Beriot's seventh air with variations. He is a delicate looking child, but has a very intelligent countenance, and what is most extraordinary in his playing is that he plays left handed. He was much and deservedly applauded, but we hope that the forcing system will not be pursued with such a promising talent. The cantata of "St. Cecilia's Day," by the Dutch composer, Van Bree, terminated the scheme. It contains some pleasing music and effective choruses, the finale "Holy Music" being perhaps the best. The next meeting will be on March 6th.

Mr. ALLCROFT has announced his Eleventh Annual Concert for Tuesday next at Drury-Lane. Among the *artistes* engaged are Madame Anna Thillon, Birch, Lablache, Poole, Duval, Novello, Binckes, Albertazzi, Romer, and Mrs. Alban Croft; Messrs. Harrison, Reeves, Leffler, Brizzi, H. Phillips, Marras, Lablache, Genge, and Mr. Henry Russell; also the eight singers of the Pyrenees.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

Benedict has passed through this capital, on his way to London, after having produced with extraordinary success his opera of the "Crusaders," at the Hof-theater, in Stuttgart, on the 23d ult. He conducted at three performances, the King of Wurtemberg being present on each occasion. His Majesty presented Benedict with a gold snuff-box, set in diamonds, with the portrait of the King. The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 28th, and the Stuttgart papers, contain elaborate criticisms of this production, which was originally produced at Drury-Lane Theatre, under Mr. Bunn's management. The *libretto* of M. St. Georges and Mr. Bunn is praised highly. The opera was mounted with great splendour, and in the new German version was divided into five acts, and much more prominence given to the character of the *Man of the Mountain (Hassan)*, which was sustained by Pischek, for whom Benedict composed additional music, diminishing that of the tenor *Bohemund*, played by Rauscher. Madame Palm was *Almea*, and Mdlle. Waldhausen *Isolde*. Benedict was called for nightly at the end of almost every act, and vociferously cheered. As a native of Stuttgart, and the favourite pupil of Weber, and as the composer of the "Gipsy's Warning" and "Brides of Venice," the local writers are justly proud of Benedict. The originality and sweetness of the melodies, the rich and broad harmonies, and the colouring of the whole, are forcibly referred to. Pischek's acting and singing seems to have created a great sensation. The "Crusaders" is also to be produced at Munich and Vienna. The "Brides of Venice" is now playing at Dresden and Leipzig. Molique, the composer and violinist of Stuttgart, will visit London this season. Ernst, the violinist, who is now in Russia, also proposes to go to London this year; so that with Liszt, Thalberg, who must be already in your capital, Emilie Prudent, Leopold de Meyer, and, perhaps, Madame Pleyel, there will be no lack of musical lions.

The Russian composer, Dargominski, has produced a new opera called "Esmeralda" at the Imperial Theatre, Moscow, with great success.

Madame Pleyel performed at the farewell concert, last week, of Madame Cinti Damoreau, with the greatest enthusiasm.

The unceasing popularity of Meyerbeer has been established at the Académie Royale de Musique, by the furor which has attended the revival of "Robert le Diable." Bettini acquitted himself better than had been anticipated in the Norman hero. Alizard's *Bertram* was most artistically sung, but indifferently acted. Paulin's *Raimbaud* was feeble; and Madame Julian Van Gelder and Mdlle. Dobré, in *Alice* and the *Princess*, only proved the weakness of the theatre in *prima donnas*. Giraud conducted the orchestra efficiently, having had the advantage of Meyerbeer's aid at the rehearsals.

MUSIC IN ROME.—(From a Correspondent.)—ROME, Jan. 28, 1848.—I have been here, and in other parts of Italy, nearly two years. I forward you a programme of a Concert to take place here, at the French Ambassador's, on the 4th. The performers are principally English amateurs of distinction. Mr. Ashley (Lord Ashley's brother) has a splendid tenor—a pupil of Rubini. Mrs. Sartoris (Miss Adelaide Kemble) sings better than ever. Her husband is a capital bass. M. Parode (Secretary to the Hanoverian Minister) is, without exception, one of the best baritones I ever heard. The lady who gives the Concert (Madame Vanuelli) is the wife of the Deputy for the City of Rome, in the new Consolato di Stato. She is a very fine performer, and of good classical music. An English girl (Mdlle. Albertini, as she is called), has made a very successful *début*. She is a pupil of Mdlle. Unger. Ivanoff is first tenor at the Apollo. There are two operas, at the Apollo and at the Valle Theatres: the former is the worst. The best music in Italy is by the English *dilettante*. In English private society we have some very excellent music, at the houses of the Marquis of Conyngham, Lady Malcolm, Lady Belcher, Mrs. Sartoris, &c. Our carnival commences on the 26th of February. No carnival at Milan or Naples. Do you know that the excellent Pio Nono (the Pope) is a very good violoncello performer?

THE BEETHOVEN QUARTET SOCIETY.—M. Rousselot has issued his Prospectus for the season 1848. Molique, the Composer, first violin, and Music Director to the King of Wurtemberg, is engaged with Sainton for the violins, Hill for the viola, and M. Rousselot will, of course, take the violoncello. There will be five performances with the fixed programmes of Beethoven's quartets, and three meetings for gleanings from Haydn and Mozart. The first gathering will be on Monday, the 20th, at the Beethoven Rooms, in Harley-street.

MUSIC FOR THE WEEK.—This evening the Abbey Glen Club will meet at the Freemasons' Tavern. On Tuesday, Mr. Sterndale Bennett's first Classical Concert of Pianoforte Music will be given; and on the same evening Mr. Allcroft's Concert at Drury-lane Theatre. On Thursday, the Sacred Harmonic Society will perform Haydn's "Creation" at Exeter Hall; and the Infant Harpists give a Concert at the Hanover-square Rooms.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE GREAT SPRING HANDICAPS.

LAST year the weights for these events provoked a great deal of discussion, and no small amount of animadversion. In the present, they are regarded with more favour. Their principle in both seasons was calculated to make "more mischief," if not "better sport" than before; it has been more artistically carried out in '48 than in '47. For the Chester Trades Cup there were, this year, 156 subscribers, of whom 106 accepted. Now, among the nominations so left in, are thirty-four from five to three years old, whereof the highest weight is 6st., and the lowest, 4st. 4lbs. Either these high-mettled racers may be expected at the post, or it will be reasonable to suppose that they have found their way to Smithfield, for culinary purposes.

The course around the Roodee is about the most "cabin'd, crib'd, confin'd" of any in the kingdom; and latterly it has been remarkable for the greatest fields on the British turf. For this great handicap the majority of the jockeys are children not exceeding in stature the male of the human kind when it first adopts the costume of its gender. These three propositions taken into account, it will not be difficult to suppose the race not always to the swift for that special issue. Let such as would traffic in it, therefore, have these things ever in regard. They may turn towards Tattersall's, or glance at the returns from that "Change of the keen-witted"; but of this they may rest satisfied, without resorting to either alternative, that speculation on the great Spring handicaps is as little dependent for the possibility of success upon science in racing experience, as winning at pitch-and-toss upon a proficiency in algebra. If they will be doing, let them await the turn of the market, and then lay against the cheap lot; for the backers of horses under 20 to 1 are of those whom Jupiter would destroy.

The Metropolitan Stakes are almost without any public interest till the day of their destiny is close at hand. The Somersetshire Stakes are pretty much in a similar category; while even the Newmarket Stakes are very heavy in the metropolis. Of the latter, indeed, the fate should seem foregone—if there be any *virtue* in handicapping. The Great Metropolitan masters fifty-one acceptances in a field of ninety. Last year there were but fifty acceptances out of an entry of one hundred and fourteen. For this reason the weights must be considered as more satisfactory; but they are not without some very startling discrepancies—as in the case of Jonathan Wild and some others. If the people at Epsom had taken his measure, the people at Chester may take leave of their Cup. Still there is a unanimity that cannot fail to strike a racing reader, who notes the system of weighting as shown in the five great Spring Handicaps. A certain Irish horse, unknown to any body here, is in four of the five races, at almost the same penalty; which is either a curious coincidence, or a proof that public handicapping is very nearly a monopoly. . . . This is not to be construed into fault-finding; it is only meant to point a moral, to the intent that all who adopt the race-course as an amusement should bear in mind the old proverb—"It is good to be merry—and wise."

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The attendances continue increasing in number, but business by no means keeps pace with it, not above six or eight horses out of the great number quoted, being backed with any spirit. The pets this afternoon were Cracow, Blaze, Maid of my Soul, and Glen Saddle for the Chester Cup; and The Sheriff for the Derby.

15 to 1 agst Wolverhampton	20 to 1 agst Curate (t)	20 to 1 agst St. Leger
15 to 1 — Brumette	20 to 1 — Sir Arthur	25 to 1 — Linnit
	30 to 1 agst La Sylphide.	
15 to 1 agst Jericho (t)	20 to 1 agst Marquis of Conyngham (t)	25 to 1 agst Glen Saddle (t)
20 to 1 — Albion		
20 to 1 agst Blaze (t)	40 to 1 agst Clancy	50 to 1 agst Newcourt (t)
20 to 1 — Cracow	40 to 1 — Queen Mary (t)	50 to 1 — Enchanter (t)
30 to 1 — War Eagle (t)	50 to 1 — Rufus	60 to 1 — Maid of Mother-
33 to 1 — Koleshe (t)	50 to 1 — Maid of my Soul (t)	well (t)
33 to 1 — Jonathan W	50 to 1 — Glen Saddle (t)	66 to 1 — The Tartar (t)
40 to 1 — Lady Wilda	50 to 1 — Lady Wilda	68 to 1 — Gannet (t)
40 to 1 — The Swallow	50 to 1 — Fantomine (t)	100 to 1 — Lynnes (t)
	100 to 1 agst Poynton (t)	
9 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	30 to 1 agst Cervus	50 to 1 agst Swiss Boy (t)
12 to 1 — Glendower	25 to 1 — Nil Desperandum	50 to 1 — The Sheriff (t)
20 to 1 — Spring Jack	40 to 1 — Keraun (t)	50 to 1 — Whittons (t)
	40 to 1 — Loadstone (t)	
500 even between Keraun and the Sheriff	300 to 300 on Spring Jack agst Cervus	

THURSDAY.—A slight decline in the two favourites, and a palpable one in Koleshe

for the Chester Cup; and a strong feeling against the Stinger, for the Derby; were the only movements this afternoon. Business was extremely dull.

NEWMARKET STEEPLE CHASE.—4 to 1 agst Profligate (t)		
LIVERPOOL STEEPLE CHASE.		
16 to 1 agst Sir Arthur	25 to 1 agst The Nigger	30 to 1 agst Tipperary Boy (t)
METROPOLITAN HANDICAP.		
13 to 1 agst Jericoo	20 to 1 agst Tuffhunter	25 to 1 agst Vampyre
20 to 1 Alboni		30 to 1 Raitrap
TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS STAKES.—5 to 1 agst Surplice—6 to 1 agst Blaze		
CHESTER CUP.		
The field agst 26	40 to 1 agst Keleshe	50 to 1 agst The Widow (t)
22 to 1 Cracow	40 to 1 The Swallow (t)	50 to 1 Glen Sadal (t)
23 to 1 Blaze	45 to 1 Queen Mary (t)	1000 to 15 Lady Wildair
30 to 1 War Eagle (t)	50 to 1 Mrs. Taft (t)	
30 to 1 Jonathan Wild (t)	50 to 1 Bantam (t)	1000 to 15 Dunham (t)
DERBY.		
9 to 1 agst Surplice (t)	25 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum	35 to 1 agst Besborough (t)
12 to 1 Glendower	30 to 1 Cervus (t)	40 to 1 The Stinger (t)
25 to 1 Assault (t)	50 to 1 agst Whitstons (t)	45 to 1 The Sheriff (t)

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

- "N." Genoa.—The game is very cleverly conducted by both parties, and shall certainly be published.
- "A. Z." Holkham, is sincerely thanked for his attention.
- "J. N."—Such errors would rarely or never occur, if you only adopted the notation in common use here, instead of that you have chosen.
- "C. W. R."—Argus.—In sending diagrams for solution, be good enough always to distinguish the White and Black men, by adding the initial "W." or "B." to every piece. We have not the solution of No. 267 at hand, but it shall be given.
- "A. D. A."—According to the absurd regulation upon the subject of drawn games in this country, you would still be entitled to claim the first move.
- "J. M."—On playing a Pawn to his eighth square, you are obliged immediately to exchange it for some piece; what this shall be is entirely at your own option. You may claim a Queen, or Knight, or what you please, except, of course, a second King.
- "F. G. R."—It is universally acknowledged to be the best.
- "Woodstockiensis."—We can't say.
- "T. H."—Thanks for the suggestion, which, however, is quite impracticable. The sale has been greater by far than that of any work of the kind ever published.
- "W. E."—If "W. E." had adopted our advice, he would have spared himself the trouble of penning so much ineptitude, and have agreed with us that his solution was "childish" enough. Is it possible that a Problem-maker can still fail to see that, in his method of play, White actually leaves his own King in check?
- "W. T. T."—The King can Castle after having been in check, provided he has not moved.
- "Red" must be jesting.
- Solutions by "G. A. H." "Timon," "Sigma," "C. W. C.," "A. Z. B. Y.," "Amulator," "W. P. N.," "A. D. A.," "Miles," "R. T. S.," "Philo-Chess," "W. G. C.," "A German Amateur," "Eva," "F. G. R.," "Woodstock," "Sopraccitta," are correct. Those by "H. H. D.," "E. P.," "Henricus," are all wrong.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM, No. 211.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to K 8th (ch)	K takes B (best)	3. Kt to Q 6th	
2. Kt to Q 4th (ch)	K to Q 4th		

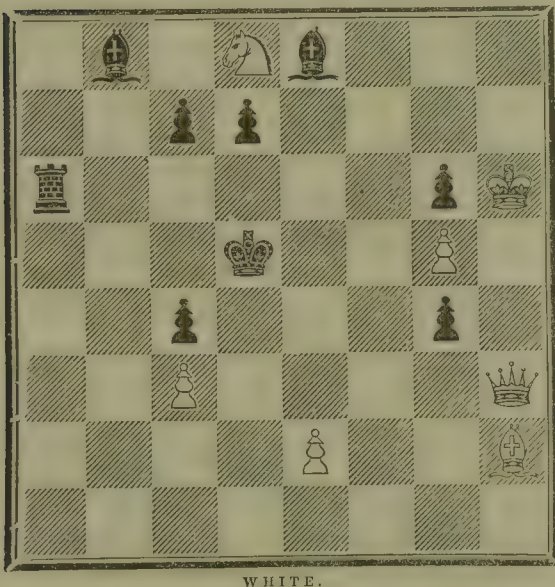
And, play as Black can, he must be mated with the Q B P next move.

PROBLEM, No. 212.

By CHARLES STANLEY, Esq., Brighton Chess Club.

White to move first and mate in six moves.

BLACK.



WHITE.

GAMES FROM THE UNPUBLISHED COLLECTION PLAYED BETWEEN MESSRS. HARRWITZ AND S-S.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14. Q takes Kt	R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	15. B to K 5th	Kt takes B (c)
3. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Q B 4th	16. P takes Kt	K to Kt 2d
4. P to Q B 3d	P to Q 3d	17. Castles	P to Q B 3d
5. P to Q 4th	P takes P	18. K to Q 3d	K R to his sq
6. P takes P	B to Q Kt 3d (a)	19. Kt to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P to K R 3d	K Kt to B 3d	20. Kt to K B 5th	K to B sq
8. Q Kt to B 3d	Castles		(ch)
9. Q B to K Kt 5th	P to K R 2d	21. Q to her Kt 4th (ch)	K to Kt sq
10. B to K R 4th	P to K Kt 3d	22. Kt to Q 6th	Q to her Kt 3d
11. B to K Kt 3d	B to Q R 4th	23. Q takes Q	P takes Q
12. Q to her 3d	B takes Kt (ch)	24. P to K B 4th	
13. P takes B	Kt takes K P (b)		And White wins.

- (a) If the second player, instead of retreating the Bishop, check with it at Q Kt 5th, a beautiful variation arises, by White's then moving his King to B's square.
- (b) An imprudent sacrifice.
- (c) He dare not take it with the Pawn, because of the threatened check at his K Kt 3d, and consequently must lose a clear Piece.

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. Q to her Kt 3d	Q to K 2d
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	11. K Kt to Kt 6th	P takes Kt
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	12. B takes Kt	Q Kt to Q 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K Kt 2d	13. Q Kt to R 3d	Q Kt to K B sq (a)
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	14. Q B to Q 2d (b)	P takes P
6. Castles	P to K R 3d	15. P to K 5th	K takes B
7. P to K Kt 3d	P to K Kt 5th	16. P takes P	K B to K 2d
8. K Kt to K R 4th	P to K B 6th	17. K R to K sq	Q Kt to K 3d
9. P to Q B 3d	B to K B 3d	18. Q to Q R 4th (ch)	Q to Q 2d

White resigns.

- (a) This is an insidious move of Black. His intention is to take the Bishop with his Rook, and if then White retakes, it costs him the Queen.
- (b) Failing to see the object of his opponent's manoeuvre, White loses his Bishop, and, of course, the game.

BETWEEN THE SAME OPPONENTS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S-S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	18. Q Kt to K 7th	K to R sq
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	19. Q Kt to K Kt 6th	K to R 2d
3. K Kt to B 3d	P to K Kt 4th	(ch) (c)	K to R 2d
4. K B to Q B 4th	K B to Kt 2d	20. Kt takes R (double ch)	K to R sq
5. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3d	21. Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	K to R 2d
6. Castles	P to K R 3d	22. Q Kt to K 5th	K to R sq
7. P to K Kt 3d	B to K R 6th	23. Q Kt to K 6th	K to R sq
8. P to K B 2d	P takes P	24. Kt takes R P	K to R sq
9. B takes K B P (ch)	K to K 2d (a)	(double ch)	K to R sq
10. P takes P	K Kt to B 3d	25. Kt to B 7th (ch)	K to Kt sq
11. K B to K Kt 6th	K Kt to his 5th	26. Kt takes Q (dis ch)	Kt takes Q
12. R to K 2d	K R to B 4th		
13. K B to his 5th	P to Q B 4th	27. P takes Kt	
14. Q Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d		And Black lost the game.
15. Q Kt to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 2nd		
16. P to Q B 3d	K to Kt sq		
17. Q to her Kt 3d	Q Kt to R 4th (b)		

- (a) Despite the apparent danger from the double check, we believe Black might have ventured to take the Bishop.
- (b) This is a fatal mistake. He should at once have placed his King in security.
- (c) It is remarkable that so quick-sighted a player should have overlooked the obvious but beautiful chessmate which now presents itself!

18. Q to K Kt 8th (ch)	R takes Q	21. Q Kt to K 5th (dis ch)	K to R sq
20. Q Kt to Kt 6th (ch)	R to K 2d	22. Q Kt to K B 7th—mate.	

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS.

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	12. P to Q R 3d	K R to K sq
2. K Kt to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	13. K to Q sq	K Kt takes K P
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	14. K Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
4. Kt takes P	K B to Q B 4th	15. K R to K sq	P to Q 4th
5. Kt to K B 5th	P to K Kt 3d	16. Q B to Q 2d	P to K B 4th
6. Kt to his 3d (a)	P to Q 3d	17. P to Q Kt 4th	B to K 5th
7. P to K B 4th (b)	Q to K 2d	18. Q R to Kt sq	B takes Kt
8. Q Kt to B 3d	K Kt to B 3d	19. B takes B	P to Q 5th
9. K B to Q Kt 5th	Q B to Q 2d	20. B to Q Kt 2d	B takes Q B P
10. B takes Kt	B takes B		(ch) (c)
11. Q to K 2d	Castles on Q's side	21. K takes B	Q takes Q (ch)

- (a) The youngest player will understand why he dare not play the Kt; his 7th, checking.
- (b) With the adverse K Bishop so placed, this is generally unadvisable.
- (c) At first sight, P to Q 5th seems more decisive; but, upon examination it turns out to be less advantageous for Black than the move made.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 272.—By M. A. LULMAN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at K B 3d	K at Q 5th	R at K 5th	
Q at K B 5th		Kt at K 8th	

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 273.—By H. B. B., of Lynn.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 3d	K at Q B 5th	Kts at K Kt 5th, and	
R at Q R sq	P at Q Kt 6th	Q 3d	
B at Q B 5th		P at Q Kt 2d	

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 274.—By C. E. R.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 6th	K at K 5th	Ps at K R 2d, Q 4th, and	B 5th
B at K 2d	Ps at K Kt 3d and	Q B 3d	
Kt at Q 5th	4th, K 2d, and Q		

White to play and mate in four moves.

LITERATURE.

POPULAR FIELD BOTANY. By AGNES CATLOW. Reeve, Benham, and Reeve. The design of this little work is to furnish young persons with a Self-instructor in Botany; enabling them, with little difficulty, to discover the scientific names of the common plants they may find in their country rambles; to which are appended a few facts respecting their uses, habits, &c. The work is suited to both the Linnean, or artificial, and the natural, system of classification, that either may be pursued. The plants are classified in months; the illustrations are nicely coloured, and the book is, altogether, an elegant as well as useful holiday present.

THE HISTORIC LANDS OF ENGLAND. By J. BERNARD BURKE, Esq. Churton.

This handsome library volume comprises historical and descriptive accounts of Chattercote, Bentley, Chatsworth, Hardwick, Follatton, Moreley, Halsewell, Fetherston, Wentworth, Nettleton, Normanton, Charlton House, Latham House, &c., all ancestral halls "famous in story," and rife with interest for every class of readers. The work abounds with genealogical anecdote, and topographical details, carefully given; and liberally illustrated with lithographic views.

THE CHRONICLES OF ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, &c. By SIR JOHN FROISSART.

2 Vols. Burns. This is a popular edition of "the treasures of the immortal Froissart," condensed, but popularised by Notes and Illustrations. We need hardly say that the book is a charming one for young persons; yet, it has a more humanising influence than mere entertainment. The Tales are preceded by an introductory chapter on Chivalry, the present effects of which were never more properly explained than by Sir Walter Scott, when he says: "they are to be sought for in the general feeling of respect to the female sex; in the rules of forbearance and decorum in society; in the duties of speaking truth and observing courtesy; and in the general character and assurance, that as no man can encroach upon the property of another without accounting to the laws, so none can infringe on his personal honour, be the difference of rank what it may, without subjecting himself to personal responsibility." The volumes are embellished with spirited frontispieces by Tenniel.

THE YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS—1848. Compiled by JOHN TIMBS. Bogue.

Taking for his motto the remark of the President of the British Association—that every Fact, properly so designated, is welcome to the man of science, the Editor of the "Year-Book" proceeds upon this, his twenty-first annual volume of records of contemporary improvement and discovery. The first page chronicles the success of the Double-Action Printing Machine, a large one having been constructed for the working of the new daily newspaper, the *London Telegraph*. Among the other contents of the Mechanical Section of the "Year-Book," we find railway buffers, grippers, whistles, alarums, and telegraphs; locomotives, lilliputian and gigantic; the principal steam-engine novelties of the year; the great engineering works; house ventilation and drainage, and other sanitary measures. Tides and Waves lead off in Natural Philosophy; the barometric and magnetic phenomena of the past year, very memorable, by the way, are next recorded: new production and application of light; the philosophy of heat, and some striking facts favouring the theory of central fire in the earth; and some interesting observations in climatology and physical geography; are also to be found in this Section. In Electrical Science, the chronicled Facts tend to strengthen the theory of its universality; although the portion of this section most sought for will be the Electro-telegraphic Progress, recorded in several pages of closely-packed data and statistics. In Chemical Science, the new Tests and Processes are detailed; and, the Photographic improvements, and Gun-cotton experiments wind up the Section. Gun-cotton, by the way, is already blown out of the field, by Nitric Mannite, a body produced by the action of nitric acid on manna. In Zoology, De Blainville's osteography of the Rhinoceros, the receipt of a pair of Aurochs from the Emperor of Russia, the Dodo discussion of last year at Oxford, and the finding of the Eggs of the Dinornis (rivalling Sinbad's great bird's nest), are among the foremost attractions; and there are some novelties respecting Australian animals. In Botany, the Gutta Percha plant flourishes; of the Kerguelen Island Cabbage we learn that it is one of the eighteen specimens of the Antarctic Flora, seen by Ross growing from the sea-beach to the mountain top; its flower-spikes are often two feet high, the root tastes like horse-radish, and the heart mustard-and-cress; it contains much essential oil, and, therefore, does not produce heartburn, as our pot-herbs are apt to do; it proved a treasure for the crew of the *Erebus* and *Terror*, who, for 130 days, required no fresh vegetable but this. In Geology, the Glacier progress is chronicled; the mineral wealth of Australia is glanced at; and, among the records of Fossils, a paper by the Marchioness of Hastings is the most striking: it relates to the Crocodilian, Palaeotherian, and other remains of the Hordle Cliffs, liants; of the former, a specimen is named after the Marchioness. The Astronomical and Meteorological year has been a very remarkable one; as the records of the Great Solar Eclipse of October 9, the discoveries of New Planets, observations of a brilliant Aurora, and Dr. Armstrong's Meteorological Summary, attest. The volume closes with a Neurological List; for here, as elsewhere, "last of all comes death."

The Frontispiece to the "Year-Book" is a portrait of Baron Humboldt, the second volume of whose "Cosmos" has just appeared. Humboldt, by the way, is a collector of facts, which he brings within the grasp of his vigorous mind in the true spirit of philosophy; he is now in his seventy-ninth year, and we hope will long be spared to continue to illumine the world with his brilliant researches.

PUBLIC FEELING IN ITALY.—On the 29th ult., the Neapolitan war-steamer, the *Nettuno*, put in at Leghorn to renew her provision of coals. The sight of the Neapolitan flag created the greatest excitement. The population declared that the demand should not be complied with, and a report having gone abroad that the King of Naples was on board, a number of individuals manifested an intention to seize the vessel. In the meantime, a deputation waited on the Marquis de Ridolfi, who was then at Leghorn, to apprise him of the dispositions of the people; but, after some discussion, it was finally agreed between the Minister and the deputation that the Neapolitan vessel should be supplied with coal. M. Ridolfi immediately published a proclamation, in which he appealed to the humanity of the people; but the latter were deaf to the intreaty, and the civic guard making common cause with them, M. Ridolfi hastened to send the commander of the port on board the *Nettuno*, to tell the captain to get under sail, and quit the harbour. The sea ran high, the wind was violent, and no sentiment of humanity could conquer the hatred of the people, who little suspected that the ex-Minister of Police, del Carretto, was on board. A letter from Genoa, of the 1st instant, states, that M. del Carretto, having had the imprudence to land in that harbour, had been recognised, and publicly insulted and menaced. He intended to proceed to Turin, but the Consul of Naples having apprised him of the danger attending such a journey, he returned on board the steamer, which the people would have boarded had the captain not weighed anchor in time. The Consul of Naples, in order to calm the multitude, was obliged to appear at his balcony, and join in the cry of "The people of Sicily for ever!"

NATIONAL DEFENCES.—The *Oxford Chronicle* publishes the following letter from Sir John Burgoyne, in answer to a letter from Mr. Cardwell, which had appeared in that journal:—"84, Pall-mall, London, Feb. 2, 1848.—Sir,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 22nd January, respecting our state of National Defence. I regret to read the tone of censure you adopt with regard to the opinion of the Duke of Wellington, who, to say the least of it, is as likely to be correct in his judgment as most men. It is manifestly out of the question to think of providing for the security of the country by the constant maintenance of an adequate army; and the desideratum is, what would be the least expensive and least inconvenient manner of rendering a sufficient number of our population competent to the object, whenever the emergency shall arise to render their services necessary. Whether your proposition is the best for the purpose, I am not prepared to investigate. The first consideration, however, with regard to any system must be, that it should be thoroughly effective; and the second, to carry it out at the least possible cost. Sir, your obedient servant, J. F. BURGOGNE.—Jos. Cardwell, Esq."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Right Rev. Dr. Wiseman, accompanied by the Bishop of Samor (Vicaire Apostolique de Japon, Prefet Apostolique de Hong Kong) had an interview with Earl Grey, on Saturday, at the Colonial-office.

The eighth anniversary of her Majesty's marriage was celebrated at Buckingham Palace on Thursday, when her Majesty gave a grand banquet and evening party.

The Duchess d'Angoulême has left Frohsdorf for Vienna, where she arrived on the 26th ult., and is expected to remain for three weeks.

The total amount of Exchequer Bills authorised to be raised and to be provided for in the present year is £17,946,500.

Mr. R. Dillon Browne, M.P., is appointed to succeed Sir Emerson Tennent as Colonial Secretary at Ceylon.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Wightman, of the Royal Artillery Invalid Battalion, has just been appointed one of the Military Knights of Windsor, in the room of the late Lieutenant Secker, deceased.

The greater part of the Prussian cavalry will be assembled in the neighbourhood of Berlin early in the spring, when evolutions and manoeuvres will take place on a scale similar to those in 1839; it is expected that the Emperor of Russia will be present.

The *Boston Post* announces the arrest of W. R. Derinzy, who had absconded with a considerable sum from Monaghan. Authority has been obtained for his transmission to Ireland for trial.

Accounts from Vienna, which reach to the 29th ult., continue to speak of the preparations for war. Since the year 1813 no such great movements have taken place in the Austrian army.

The Königsburgh journals complain of the extreme severity of the weather in that part of Prussia, and along the whole coast of the Baltic. The thermometer, according to the scale of Beaumour, had several times fallen as low as 18 deg. below zero.

A cart-load of fire-arms, taken up in the Rathkeale district, has been brought into Limerick, and deposited in the Artillery Barracks. There were 100 stand of various descriptions, including some double-barrelled fowling pieces.

Mr. Charles Matthew, brother of the celebrated temperance Apostle, is ill of fever at Kenmare.

The Cork papers of Monday report the total loss of the *Phanix*, ex-Bahia, laden with sugars, on the west side of the harbour, in a fog.

There are 290 prisoners in the gaol of Carlow, originally built for 79, but fortunately no fever.

The fellows of Trinity recommend to the candidates at the coming election, that there be no personal canvass, and no speeches at the hustings.

Sir H. W. Barron will stand for the representation of Waterford city.

The *Débats* says that 10,000f. were taken at the Opera for the representation of Meyerbeer's masterpiece, on Friday last.

Mr. Ety, the Royal Academician, has presented the York School of Design with a copy of the celebrated Shield of Achilles. The painter is a native of the town.

General Flores, the Spanish officer whose name became so notorious from the contemplated expedition to the Equador, arrived in London within the past week from Cuba.

The *Dublin Gazette* contains a proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the persons who poisoned the sister and brother-in-law of the late Rev. Mr. Maguire.

Letters from Constantinople of the 17th Jan. state that M. Musurus, the Ottoman Minister at Athens, had fallen from his horse and broken two of his ribs, an accident which prevented, for the present, his return to Athens.

A few days since, says the *Hunts Independent*, a gentleman at Romsey received a letter containing a cheque, which was posted at Tewkesbury in 1846. From the misreading of the address it found its way to Rome! where it has been lying till the present time.

A burglary was committed a few days since at the residence of the Hon. Miss Frances Lake, at Sompting, when various articles of plate and a gold watch (the latter a gift to the late Lord Lake, father to Miss Lake, from George IV.) were stolen.

Mr. Paul Dyson, of Manchester, well known in the betting circles, was found drowned in a brook near the Reservoir, on Sunday morning last. There is no doubt that his death was accidental, his watch and money having been found on his person.

The amount paid by Government, on account of the Russian-Dutch Loan, during the year 1847, amounted to 856,250 florins, or £29,872 1s. 9d., being half a year's interest on 250,000 florins, and one year's interest on 17,000,000 florins.

An importation of two entire packages of geese breasts (so-called) has taken place by vessel arrived from Dantzic. This is one of the most singular and remarkable of the recent arrivals of novel articles of importation which has come under our notice.

Annette Mayers, who shot a soldier dead on Friday evening (last week), in the Birdcage Walk, was, on Monday, committed by the Coroner for Westminster, on a charge of "Wilful murder."

About eleven o'clock, on Saturday night last, the public clocks in Edinburgh, according to previous arrangement, were advanced from local to Greenwich time—a difference there of twelve minutes and a half. The change to Greenwich time has been also adopted in Glasgow, Greenock, Stirling, Perth, &c.

An auto-da-fé took place at Fribourg on the 31st ultimo. The victims, however, were neither Catholics, Protestants, nor Jews; but the papers connected with political prosecutions instituted by the late Government in the early part of the last year.

The *Bradford Observer* states that an ingenious mechanic, at Harrogate, makes his own gas at a cost of 1s. per 1000 feet, while the gas company of the town demand 8s. 4d. for the same measurement.

In Preston, there are seven brothers and sisters, whose united ages amount to 534 years. They are—John Marsh, aged 85; Jane Marsh, 84; James Marsh, 80; Agnes Ormrod, 77; Betty Marsh, 72; Thomas Marsh, 70; and Fanny Parkinson, 68.

From an order recently issued by the Bavarian Government, relative to the admission of foreign journals, it appears that the *Examiner* and the *Weekly Dispatch* are the only two English newspapers admitted into the kingdom without being submitted to the censorship.

Petitions for new fewer than twenty-five railway bills have been presented to Parliament, and severally ordered to lie upon the table; and in fifteen other instances, the petitions for railway bills have been ordered to be brought in.

M. Guizot has expelled from Paris a young Prussian named Engels, on the application of the Prussian Ambassador. M. Engels, it appears, had spoken irreverently of the King of Prussia.

A letter from Copenhagen announces that the new King has declared his determination not to receive any petitions or addresses that may be presented to him on the occasion of his accession to the throne.

The Pope's Nuncio has arrived in the Turkish capital, and has been received with acclamations and cries of "Plus IX. for ever!" "Italy for ever!"



NEW CHURCH, OLD-STREET-ROAD—ST. LUKE'S.

DEVONSHIRE SILVER SAFETY BROOCH.

This Brooch has lately been registered by its inventor, Mr. H. S. Ellis, of Exeter, and has been patronised by her most Gracious Majesty, who, on Saturday last, was pleased to purchase a Brooch of the above design, with four others of different patterns,—all made of Devonshire silver.

The Brooch has the customary pin, which is protected by a sheath at the back; and when as much of the dress or shawl as is necessary is taken up by this pin, when the attached chain with the tassel is drawn closely, and, being let drop, secures it.

The Brooch which we have engraved, in pattern, represents Dartmouth Castles, which are situated on each side of the river Dart. When the Royal Squadron anchored in Dartmouth Harbour, on her Majesty's visit, in 1840, the Queen was seen sketching these Castles; and this circumstance suggested to the inventor of the Brooch the choice of these old



DEVONSHIRE SILVER BROOCH.

fortresses for his design. Thus, the material is the produce of Devonshire, and the subject represents some of its architectural curiosities. These, by the way, are the ruins of Kingswear Castle, and the Port and Church of St. Petroch, where a battery has been erected.

At the same time that the above Brooch was shown to Prince Albert, the inventor, Mr. Ellis, presented to his Royal Highness a piece of smelted silver, and a piece of the ore from which the silver is extracted, which the Prince was pleased to accept as a specimen of the mineral produce of the county of Devon.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.—The Railway from Boulogne to Paris will be opened for traffic throughout the whole distance on the 15th of next month. There will be five through trains from Boulogne to Paris each day, and a corresponding number of through trains from Paris to Boulogne. At present it is intended that the departures from Boulogne shall be 4 A.M., 8 A.M., 11 A.M., 3 P.M., and 9 P.M. From Paris the trains are intended to start at 8 A.M., 9 A.M., 12 at noon, 4 P.M., and 7 P.M. The train leaving Paris at 8 A.M. is to be an express train, to perform the distance to Boulogne in five hours and 20 minutes; so also the train starting from Boulogne at 3 P.M.; this is to be an express train, and to reach Paris in five hours and twenty minutes. An express steamer, in union with a train from London-bridge, will leave Folkestone to convey passengers to the train to start from Boulogne at three o'clock in the afternoon; this arrangement will enable the public to breakfast in London, and be in Paris the same day at 20 minutes past 8 P.M. So, also, between Paris and London there will be a special steamer in union with the trains leaving Paris at eight in the morning; this steamer will start from Boulogne for Folkestone on the arrival of the train, by which means passengers of that morning from Paris will arrive in London at half-past six o'clock the same afternoon. Passengers will be enabled to book through the whole journey by one payment at London-bridge station; so, also, at the Paris, Amiens, and Boulogne stations; and it is most probable that, ere long, a system will be adopted by which passengers may book in connexion with all the leading continental rail ways arrangements with that view are, we believe, now under consideration.

POPULATION OF ITALY.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives the following results:—The two Sicilies, 8,566,900; Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000; Roman States, 2,877,000; Tuscany and Lucca, 1,701,700; Monaco, 7,580; St. Marino, 7,950; Modena, 483,000; Parma and Piacenza, 477,000; Venetian Lombardy, 4,759,000; Italian Tyrol, 522,608; Istria, 485,000. Total, 24,567,238.

NEW CHURCH,
OLD-STREET, ST. LUKE'S.

This new Church has lately been completed from the designs of Mr. B. Ferrey; and is an excellent specimen of modern church building. It is in the Early English style, and, as may be seen by our View, exteriorly presents the novel feature of the tower and spire rising proudly from the ground, and projecting forwards in plan, from the side of the Church. The tower and spire, which together are 125 feet high, are of noble design and proportions. The tower is divided by string-courses into four stories; in the lower is an arched doorway, having a weather moulding, terminated by two heads.

In the second story are plain windows of two lights, having a quatrefoil in their heads: the third story has, on each face of the tower, two narrow single-light windows; and the upper story an arcade of five arches, the three central ones being pierced for the belfry windows; above the central openings are three quatrefoils, pierced, and the tower is finished by a deep moulding, supported by a corbel table, having grotesque heads and ornaments sculptured on it. The spire is octagonal, and has twelve windows in it; the four lower ones consisting of two lights each, and having quatrefoils in their gabled heads. At each angle of the tower are buttresses of four weatherings. At the north-west corner of the tower is a turret staircase. The body of the church is divided longitudinally into four compartments, one of which is occupied by the tower, and the others are separated by buttresses. Each compartment has an arcade of four arches, supported by pillars, the central ones pierced for windows, and resting on a deep moulding, which is carried round the buttresses. The ends of the church have windows of single and double lights, and circular windows in the gables. The gables are all terminated by crosses.

In the interior, the Church is divided into nave and aisles by pillars carrying arches; and the roofs are open and of stained wood. The roof of the nave is about 40 feet high to the apex of the gable. The seats are open, and give accommodation to 1000 persons; and the sittings are free. There is a gallery on the west side of the Church only. The font is of stone.

The builder of this Church was Mr. Holland, of the late firm of Winsland and Holland.

There is some difficulty respecting an assignment of a district to this Church; on which being settled, the Consecration will take place.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

In Portsmouth Dockyard there is at present shown a working model of a "peril indicator," to denote the approach of ground to ships and steamers, the invention of Lieutenant Westbrook, R.N. (1826), of the *Stag*, revenue cruiser, on the Ryde district. The apparatus is almost too simple to describe; it is fitted to the keel of the vessel and consists of a projection therefrom of two bars ten feet below the keel of the vessel; immediately these bars, which are fitted forward as well as aft, touch ground, they spring up level with the keel and ring a large bell in the engine-room, which is the signal for the engineer to instantly reverse the engines and send the ship astern. The invention has met with the approval of some of the members of the Admiralty and every scientific naval or other person who has seen it. A trial would fully demonstrate its usefulness and applicability; its expense is too trivial to be an obstacle.

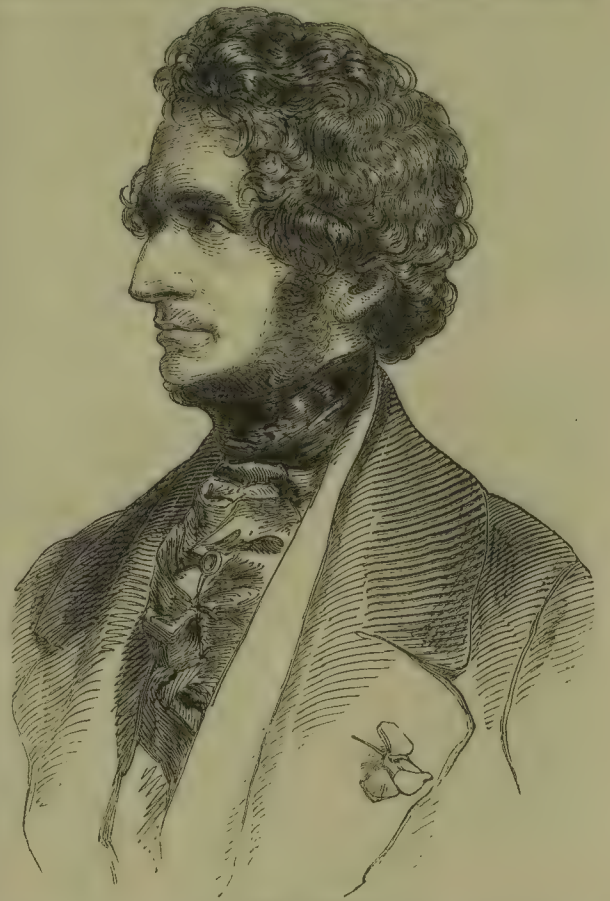
LAUNCH OF THE "VIVID". STEAM-PACKET.—The *Vivid* steam-packet was launched at Chatham on Monday, at a quarter before two, in the presence of Captain Superintendent Sir T. Bouchier, and the principal officers of the yard, and numerous naval and military officers. The ceremony of naming was performed by Miss Lang, daughter of Mr. O. W. Lang, the designer of the *Vivid*. The principal dimensions, &c., of the *Vivid* are as follow (as ordered):—Length between perpendiculars, 150 feet; ditto keel, for tonnage, 136 feet 9½ inches; breadth, extreme, 22 feet 1 inch; ditto tonnage, 22 feet; ditto moulded, 21 feet 5 inches; depth in hold, 11 feet 4 inches; burthen in tons (old rule), 352 18-94; ditto new, 235.53; engine-room, 108 feet 9 inches; register tonnage, 126-68; draught of water forward, 3 feet 9 inches; ditto aft, 4 feet 7 inches; broke in launching, 4½ of an inch.

THE "AVENGER" SUBSCRIPTION.—The subscriptions received at Portsmouth, on account of the widows and orphans of the late crew of the lost *Avenger*, already amount to a considerable sum; and it has been determined, with the view to relieve or alleviate present distress, to pay on account to those persons to whom the crew had made allotments of their pay, at that place, money equal to the amount of the said allotments for the month of January. There are about sixty claimants at Portsmouth. The money is to be paid on Saturday (this morning), at ten A.M., at the Royal Naval College, under the superintendence of a Committee. Arrangements will be made, through the Custom House, for paying those allotments made at other ports—namely, about twenty at Devonport, and about twenty at the eastern ports. Subscriptions are coming in from different men-of-war. The *Odin* has subscribed £60. The ordinary and other vessels of war, and ships fitting at Portsmouth, are all about subscribing to the fund, which no doubt will amount to a very considerable sum. Several high and distinguished officers in London have formed themselves into a Committee for the purpose of obtaining relief, and contributions are received for the purpose by Messrs. Ommanney and Co., 39, Charing-cross.

THE ARMY.—The 11th Hussars, at Coventry, move to Hounslow, and the 12th, or Royal Lancers, at Hounslow, embark for Dublin. The Queen's Bays, at Newbridge, will embark at Belfast for Edinburgh. The 3rd Dragoon Guards, at Edinburgh, march to Nottingham; 4th, at Nottingham, to Coventry; and 5th, at York, to Birmingham, to succeed the 1st Dragoon Guards. The 1st or King's Dragoon Guards, at Birmingham, will embark at Liverpool for Dublin. The 1st or Royal Dragoons, at Cabir and Limerick, will move to Dublin in June, to embark for Liverpool, en route to York. The 46th, on arrival from North America, replace the 14th at Portsmouth. The 54th, now on passage to Barbadoes from Malta; had only two years duty in the Mediterranean, and were not in the West Indies since 1812.

HECTOR BERLIOZ.

This distinguished composer was born in France, at La Cote, St. André (Isère), in 1803. He is the son of a physician of some eminence, and was sent to Paris after he had completed his studies, to enter the law. At twenty years of age, scarcely knowing his notes, and only playing on the guitar and flageolet, he became impassioned for music, and such was the spell on his senses, that he engaged himself as a chorus singer at the Théâtre du Gymnase, and then entered himself as a pupil at the Conservatoire, giving mortal offence to his family, his father resenting the act by depriving him of the means of subsistence. As a pupil, Berlioz had a contempt for the routine system of acquiring practical knowledge of Art. He was resolved to be a composer—Gluck had fixed his brain—Beethoven had inspired him, by inspiration was master of acoustics, and he was resolved to be the master spirit of an orchestra. A musician, says one of his biographers, he would be—but in his own way. He would submit to no learning of chords and scales, and the movement of parts—to no step by step mastery of the nomenclature of a progressive and complicated science. Vague ideas of the grandeur of Gluck and Beethoven—vague resolutions to start where they left off—to dispense with the forms he would never trouble himself by learning how to follow—seem to have been his ruling principles. In 1828, he gained the second prize at the Institute—in 1830 he won the first for a scena called "Sardanapalus;" and then, as a pensioner of the Government, he went to Rome. In after years he covered the Institute with ridicule in his book "Voyage Musicales."



M. HECTOR BERLIOZ.

When he returned to Paris, Berlioz became alternately a critic and a composer—here, venting a flood of vitriolic sarcasm, or a flight of high-toned poetry—there, elaborating a march or a scherzo—by wielding now the pen, now the baton, with a wild and chivalrous devotion to both. He has been for some years the eloquent and powerful critic of the *Journal des Débats*, and in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* has been the constant contributor of witty and sparkling articles. His first works were a Mass for Four Voices, the Overture to "Waverley," the Overture to the "Francs Juges," a "Concerto de Sylphes," a "Symphonie Fantastique," Overture to the "Tempest" of Shakespeare, scenes from Goethe's "Faust," adaptation of Moore's "Melodies," Dramatic Symphony of "Romeo and Juliet;" Overture to the "Carnival of Rome," the grand opera of "Benvenuto Cellini;" the "Harold" Symphony; the Triumphal Symphony, composed on the removal of the remains of the July heroes to the Column of the Bastille; Overture to "King Lear," the lyric drama of "Faust," &c. M. Berlioz also adapted for the Académie Royale Weber's "Der Freyschütz," composing the recitatives for the spoken dialogue in the original German opera.

In 1833, Berlioz was married to Miss Smithson, the celebrated English actress. The origin of this union was as romantic as the musical career of Berlioz. When she appeared in Paris, with the English company, he saw her—a spectator merely, in the pit—in the character of *Juliet*. He said, in raptures, to a friend, "That actress shall be my wife, and that play shall suggest to me the subject of a grand musical work." Both prophecies were fulfilled within a few years. At the production of his "Harold Symphony," Paganini was present. The next day, Berlioz received from him the annexed letter:—

My dear Friend.—Beethoven being dead, there remains only Berlioz who can replace him; and I, who have heard with delight your divine compositions, worthy of a genius such as yours, think it my duty to beg you to accept, as a proof of my profound respect, twenty thousand francs, which will be handed to you by Baron Rothschild on your presenting the inclosed.

Ever your friend,

NICOLÒ PAGANINI.

Paris, Dec. 18, 1838.

Jules Janin, in one of the most beautiful *Feuilletons* he has ever penned, recorded the above fact, so honourable to Paganini, for the latter was not personally acquainted with Berlioz before this generous gift.

Berlioz has visited Brussels, Mayence, Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Mannheim, Weimar, Brunswick, Hamburg, Berlin, Hanover, Darmstadt, Vienna, Munich, Moscow, Warsaw, St. Petersburg, &c., and has given concerts, at which his own works were played, with signal success. He has been offered, and has refused, the post of Director of the Italian Opera in Paris. On the accession of MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan, they asked Berlioz to accept the direction of the choral department of the Académie Royale de Musique, but he had accepted the post of *chef d'orchestre* at Drury Lane Theatre. It is to be regretted that he had not been nominated Musical Director, for which he is so eminently qualified; such an appointment would have been better for himself and better for the interests of the lyric drama.

On Monday last, his Concert took place, a notice of which will be found elsewhere. Berlioz is universally liked and respected. He is an excellent classic scholar, a choice wit, and full of fine enthusiasm.

NOOKS AND CORNERS OF AULD SCOTLAND.

BIRTH-PLACE OF THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.

In one of the pleasantly secluded valleys of the forest of Ettrick, in Selkirkshire, and in the humble dwelling shown in our Illustration, was born James Hogg, commonly called the Ettrick Shepherd—in 1772; and, as he latterly insisted, on the 25th of January, the birth-day of the poet Burns; although



BIRTH-PLACE OF THE ETRICK SHEPHERD.

that date seems to have been opposed both to his own previous statements, and to other evidence. Hogg's forefathers had been shepherds for many generations, and in this condition James and his three brothers were all brought up. The Ettrick Shepherd first began, he tells us, to be known as a maker of songs among the rustic population of his native district, in 1796, at which time he was a shepherd in the service of Mr. Laidlaw, of Blackhouse. Here we have another coincidence, for that was the very year in which Burns died. It was in the summer of 1801, while he was still with Mr. Laidlaw, that he was discovered by Walter Scott, then engaged in collecting materials for his "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border."

As we hold in great respect the "homes and haunts" of genius, we regret to learn that Hogg's birth-place, at Ettrick, has been entirely demolished; and the only remaining mark of its site is a large blue stone in a wall, which the builders have inscribed with the Poet's initials. However, the accompanying Illustration shows the cottage, surrounded by the peculiar round-topped hills of the pastoral district wherein was cradled the Ettrick Shepherd, and amidst whose mountain seclusion was nurtured the genius of this true Poet of Nature.

MR. BROOKE AS "SIR GILES OVERREACH."

SINCE we last wrote, Mr. Brooke has been repeating the character of *Sir Giles Overreach* at the Olympic Theatre, and with excellent effect, to good houses. The sketch is taken in the last act, where *Sir Giles* is gradually overwhelmed by the successive triumphs of his antagonists, and defeat of his own schemes of aggrandisement.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

In no former year, independently of the Royal boxes, which, of course, retain their august tenants, was the number of subscribers so great and distinguished at this very early period of the season.

An opera of Verdi, followed immediately by one of Donizetti, will usher in the season. "Ernani" will be the opera performed on the opening night, and will be followed by a new ballet, composed by M. Paul Taglioni. The following will be the cast of "Ernani":—*Carlo Quinto*, Signor Gardoni; *Silva*, Signor Biletta; *Ernani*, Signor Cuzzani; *Donna Sol*, Signor Crivelli.

Signor Cuzzani is the new tenor. Signor Biletta is another *débutant* on our stage, but of considerable repute abroad—a baritone who has constantly acted with Mdle. Lind, and of whom the great Swedish vocalist has conveyed the most favourable opinion. Mdle. Crivelli is young, handsome, and of highly dramatic figure and bearing, and possesses a very powerful voice.

The new ballet is entitled "Fioretta," of which the two heroines are Caroline Rosati and Marie Taglioni. That portion of the ballet which does not take place in the realms of imaginary space, has for its seat in the nether world, Sicily. In it occur the "Palermian," and other characteristic dances of that romantic country.

The orchestra will consist of 92 instrumentalists. Amongst these performers there are, first, the younger of the sterling instrumentalists of the old orchestra—such as MM. Nadaud, Tolbecque, Pigott, Watts, &c. In the second place, there are the remarkable professors engaged last—MM. Piatti, Lavigne, Langlois, Zeiss, Deloffre, Pilett, Horton, Bull, Perceval, Crouch, Templini, Praeger, &c. In the third place, the following are the first-rate professors added this year:—Violins, MM. Cooper, Jacquin, Remeneer, Collins, Kreutzer, &c. Mr. Oury will lead the second violins. Leader of the tenors, Mr. Richard Hughes, lately leader of the Drury-Lane orchestra. Amongst the tenors we see the names of Mr. Boden, Mr. Calkin, and the well-known Capell Meister, Herr Ganz, &c. M. Remusat, of the Académie de Musique, the favourite pupil of Toulon, will be first flute; and piccolo, Mr. George King; first clarinet, Signor Biletta, of the Teatro Comunale di Bologna; alto primo, Mr. Maycock; first horn, Herr Steiglish, from Frankfurt; alto primo Herr Carl Kreutzer; first trombone, Mr. Winterbottom; tympani, Mr. Ista, of the Opéra Comique. Herr Hettermann, from the Opéra Viennese, is engaged as one of the violoncellos, besides other performers of eminence.

The ensuing season at her Majesty's Theatre appears to present the brightest prospect. A letter from Stockholm conveys intelligence from Jenny Lind, whose health and spirits appear to be rendered more buoyant than ever by the headlong enthusiasm of her countrymen, but who appears to look forward to her approaching meeting with her English admirers with undiminished pleasure.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The prospectus for the season 1848, just issued, contains the ratification of the engagement of Signor Corradi-Setti, the basso. We remark also some additional names in the Ballet, namely Mdle. Wauthier, from the Scala; and the nomination of Signor Casati as an additional maître-de-ballet. The season is announced to commence on Tuesday, March 7, with Rossini's opera scena of "Tancredi," Madame Persiani being the *Amenaide*, and Mdle. Alboni *Tancredi*. A new airy ballet, for Flora Fabri, by Signor Appiani, the music by Biletta, is to be produced the opening night. In the same month Mdle. Alboni will appear in Rossini's "Cenerentola." In April, Grisi will sing, for the first time, in Donizetti's "Favorita;" Mario, Ronconi, and Marini, being included in the cast. For Mdme. Castellan, Rossini's "Guillaume Tell" will be mounted, Mario being the *Arnold*. In the month of May, Mdme. Pauline Garcia Viardot (the gifted sister of Malibran) will make her first appearance, either in the "Sonnambula," or in *Rosina*, in "Il Barbiere." An entirely new *répertoire* is to be produced for this vocalist, which will include Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," expressly adapted and curtailed for this occasion, the cast comprising Madame Castellan, Mdle. Alboni, Mario, Marini, Tamburini, Tagliafico, &c.; Beethoven's "Fidelio," Costa writing the recitatives to replace the spoken dialogue in the original opera; Gluck's "Iphigenia en Tauride," in which Ronconi will appear as *Orestes*; Anber's opera of "Haydée," in which M. Roger, the French tenor, will make his *début*, &c. Costa's band now numbers sixteen first violins, with Sainton as principal; fifteen second violins, with Ella as principal; ten tenors, with Hill as principal; ten violoncellos, with the patriarch Lindley as principal; ten double basses, with the veteran Anfossi at the head; two harps, with twenty-one wind instruments, drums, &c.; in all, eighty-four distinguished professors, independently of the military band, directed by Mr. Godfrey, of the



MR. G. V. BROOKE AS "SIR GILES OVERREACH."

Coldstream Guards. For the Chorus there are forty ladies' and fifty-four male voices—ninety-four in all. It is obvious, from the above arrangements, that Grand Opera will be the principal object aimed at by the management, although we perceive that a comic actress of great celebrity in Italy has been secured, namely, Mdle. Zoja, the original representative of *Maria*, in Donizetti's "Figlia del Reggimento."

HAYMARKET.

"The Soldier's Daughter"—abridged, and, consequently, improved—was

revived at the Haymarket, on Tuesday evening. It is, however, one of the class of "fine old standard comedies" which we have hopes, before long, of seeing allowed to slumber on their shelves for good; a destiny they would have enjoyed long ago, most probably, but for their occasional resuscitation, to do melancholy duty on "off nights" at the Haymarket. It was, on this occasion, exquisitely performed, with but one exception. Mr. Farren as *Governor Heartall*, Mr. Keeley as *Timothy*, and Mrs. Nisbett as the *Widow Cherry*, were, each and all, inimitable. The Haymarket company, however, lacks a *jeune premier* sadly. We question whether an acknowledged comedy writer would like to trust the character of the leading young man to the present representative.

"The Wife's Secret," as we anticipated, continues a most triumphant career, and forms the topic of theatrical conversation, not only in the dramatic world, but in private society amongst those classes who principally support our theatres as paying audiences. Her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by a large party, honoured the performance with their presence on Wednesday. This interesting play has, if anything, improved upon successive representations. The excellent acting of Mrs. Charles Kean is beyond all praise—never was such a touching impersonation of woman's most graceful attributes exhibited, as in the *Lady Amyott*. It is a performance of rare merit: every phrase is interpreted with the most delicate intelligence; and the lively sympathy that she excites in the minds of the audience is even a higher and more valuable tribute to her genius, than the praise of the critic. Mr. Kean's rough Puritan soldier, is also played in a masterly and effective manner, the various passions that wage war by turns in his breast being finely delineated. They have been fortunate in getting so clever a piece for the display of their powers; and Mr. Lovell has reason, in his turn, to congratulate himself upon having two such eminent artists to embody his principal characters.

LYCEUM.

A trifle called "Astounding Phenomena" was produced here on Monday evening. It is too slight for criticism, but serves Mr. Charles Mathews to rattle through a lively part with his most extraordinary volubility, which so amuses and astonishes his audience that they have no time to think of anything else but what they hear, and scarcely sufficient to understand that. The "Golden Branch," and "Box and Cox," still keep their place in the bills, and those who have not witnessed their representation will do well to be present at one of them, or even more. The extravaganza, in the beauty of its detail and gorgeous scenic effects, far exceeds anything that we have yet seen away from the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in Paris. Our readers may remember that on its first representation we expressed our opinion that it would outrun all its contemporary Christmas pieces, and it is doing so. The songs are nightly encored.

Mr. Harley and Mr. Buckstone, in "Box and Cox," display most admirable fooling. They have introduced several new "gags" on successive performances, which bring down roars of laughter—not the least amusing being the one in which *Box* terms *Cox* (the hatter) a "castormonger." The boxes are nightly crowded with elegant and distinguished company.

FRENCH PLAYS.

The attractive and graceful Mdle. Nathalie has made her appearance at the St. James's Theatre, in a very ingenious piece, called "La Vicomtesse Lolotte," playing a grisette of the time of Louis Quatorze, who has been married to a gentleman of the Court, and baffles all the stratagems of his family and noble associates to effect a separation between her and her husband. It is next to impossible to follow the plot through all its action; but it ends very satisfactorily to the lady, all her antagonists owning themselves beaten. The character found a very intelligent and lively interpreter in Mdle. Nathalie.

MARYLEBONE.

Sheridan Knowles's play of the "Wrecker's Daughter" has been revived at this theatre, more, however, we suppose for the purpose of allowing Mrs. Warner to appear in her original character, which she renders exceedingly effective, than from any intrinsic merit in the piece itself. It has been placed upon the stage with the same attention towards accomplishing a perfect *mise en scène* that distinguishes every representation at this house—the scenery not being confined to a simple pair of painted flats, but arranged with admirable mechanical and constructive effect wherever the opportunity occurs. The melodramatic character of the "Wrecker's Daughter" may possibly cause it to be received with favour by the audiences of this division of London.

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Many tailors I've tried, but I never found one in any way equal to MOSES and SON: Fit, fashion, and quality, ever are seen At the Dress Mart of MOSES—"You know where I mean."

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NOTICE.—This Establishment is closed from Sunset Friday till Sunset Saturday, when business is resumed as usual.

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BEAUTIFUL WOMEN.—The Thorn that veils the Primrose

from our view is not more invincible in Nature, than superfluous Hair on the Face, Neck, or Arms of Beauty. For its removal, HUBERT'S ROSEATE HAIR POWDER stands pre-eminent. Beware of Counterfeits. The Genuine has been signed G. H. HOGARD for the last forty years. Sold for the Proprietor by HOOPER, Chemist, 24, Russell-street, Covent-Garden; and by most Perfumers. Price 4s.; or two in one parcel, 7s.

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Blind Manufacturers, 313, Oxford-street, adjoining Hanover-square, and 3, Queen's-street, Cheapside, London, submit the following prices of Window Blinds, which they can recommend as being made in the best manner:—

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Venetian Blinds, per square foot	0 8
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"Ditto, on spring rollers	1 0
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Transparent Blinds in great variety.—Illustrated Catalogues and Price Lists forwarded on application, post free.

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CONSUMPTION, &c., was ever attended with such speedy and unfailing success as Dr. LOGGON'S PULMONIC WAFERS. In every newspaper and publication throughout the Kingdom may be seen testimonials of their wonderful efficacy. To singers and public speakers they are invaluable for clearing and strengthening the voice. They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 11d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box. Agents: DA SILVA and Co., 1, Bridge-lane, Fleet-street, London: sold by all medicine venders.

THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On Wednesday a demonstration in favour of protection to the shipping interest took place, on the river Thames, on the occasion of the presentation of a memorial to her Majesty against the repeal of the Navigation Laws, agreed upon by the masters, mates, and seamen now in the port of London. The demonstration was determined upon in consequence of the alleged apathy of the seamen themselves upon this subject, and an application having been made to the Lord Mayor to allow of a procession of 20,000 seamen through the City to Whitehall, his Lordship refused his permission, on the ground of interruption to business which so vast a concourse would necessarily occasion. The promoters of the movement there

DEMONSTRATION IN FAVOUR OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.



THE PROCESSION PASSING LONDON-BRIDGE.

ceipt of your letter of this day's date, which has just been delivered, and I am in reply to enclose to you for your information the copy of a letter which has been addressed this morning by Sir G. Grey's directions to Commander Smith.

"I am to add that Sir G. Grey will probably be engaged in the discharge of his public duty in the House of Commons at the time mentioned in your letter, but that if from that cause he should not be in his office, the memorial, if brought in the manner suggested by him in his letter to Commander Smith, may be left at the office, or be placed in the hands of the Under Secretary of State.

"I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, DENIS LE MARCHANT."

Mr. Wawn, M.P. for South Shields, was in attendance to introduce to Sir G. Grey the deputation, which consisted of Mr. Mather, a delegate from the Tyne; Captain Butcher, of the port of London; Captain T. Elliot, of Limerick; Captain Wright, of South Shields; Mr. Edgar, of London; Captain E. Smith; and Mr. J. Dunn, of Sunderland, Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. Mather (addressing the Home Secretary) said he had the honour to place in Sir G. Grey's hands the memorial of the seamen of the various ports in Great Britain against the proposed repeal of the Navigation Laws; and he begged that the right hon. Baronet would, in presenting it to the Queen, impress it upon her Majesty, that the memorial expressed the true sentiments of the British seamen. They did not wish to leave the service of the mercantile marine of their country, but he was bound to state his belief that if the proposed changes in the Navigation Laws were made, they would leave the British flag, and enter into the service of another country.

Sir G. Grey said he was himself the son of an old nava officer, and he should be sorry to see the result anticipated by Mr. Mather.

Mr. Mather: I am sure, Sir George, that if your gallant father had been alive, he would not advise the measure which it is believed her Majesty's Government have in contemplation. If their country forsake our sailors, I am afraid they will forsake their flag.

The memorial was then placed in the hands of the right hon. Baronet. It is as follows:—

"THE LOYAL AND HUMBLE MEMORIAL OF THE MASTERS, MATES, AND SEAMEN, NOW ASSEMBLED IN LONDON, AND THE DELEGATES REPRESENTING THE OUT-PORTS OF THE KINGDOM.

"May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's oyal and dutiful subjects, beg most respectfully to approach your Majesty to lay this humble memorial at the foot of the throne, believing that the subject-matter of it involves not only the well-being of your memorialists, but the security of your Majesty's dominions in every part of the world.

"Your Majesty's memorialists have learned with deep regret and indignation that it is seriously contemplated to repeal the Navigation Laws, the principle of which, for the protection and encouragement of British ships and British seamen, has been the undeviating policy of this maritime state for nearly 500 years.

"Your memorialists most respectfully and loyally, but firmly, as ardent friends of their country, which they sincerely love, beg to represent to your Majesty that the repeal of the Navigation Laws will bring ruin on your memorialists and the commercial marine of Britain.

"That by such a measure, admitting the cheap oreign ships, half-paid and ill-fed foreign seamen, of which your memorialists have the most correct personal knowledge, it will reduce, by a competition the lowst in the world, the condition of your memorialists and their families, and strike a fatal blow at their very existence.

"That thus your memorialists will be driven to seek employment in another state, speaking the same language and possessing similar laws, where seamen's interests and seamen's rights are carefully attended to, and where thousands of British seamen have already found protection; so weakening your Majesty's empire, and giving additional strength to an already great maritime competitor.

"Your memorialists therefore urgently pray your Majesty to throw your Royal protection around your memorialists and the commercial marine of Great Britain, whose predecessors in all ages, in time of war and danger, your an-

cestors and this kingdom have ever ound their best protection and their greatest glory.

"God bless your Majesty, and counsel you in wisdom. Your petitioners will ever pray.

"Signed in the name and on behalf of the masters, mates, seamen, and shipwrights, of Britain, by their Delegates, assembled in London, this 1st day of February, 1848."

Sir G. Grey said, he would take care to lay the memorial before her Majesty, and the Deputation retired.



In point of numbers the demonstration of Wednesday must be regarded as, to a considerable extent, a failure. Instead of 20,000 seamen, the entire number of those who took part in the proceedings could scarcely have exceeded 3000. When the procession passed under London-bridge it consisted of three of the Watermen steamers, with 1000 or 1200 masters, mates, and others on board, towing ninety-two boats, in which were about 550 seamen. There were also nearly one hundred boats, rowed and manned by 500 or 600 men. One of the managers of the day's arrangements estimated the number of seamen who were in attendance throughout the day at from 5000 to 6000; but, if so, half of them certainly kept below bridge. A gentleman who was favourably placed for viewing the procession on its passing from Trafalgar-square to the Home-Office, and who took great pains to calculate the numbers of those who joined in it, estimated them at about 1200 or 1300 persons, but many seamen were walking on the pavement among the crowd, and some had already gone into the taverns and coffee-houses for refreshment. It is probable that on



the whole, about 3,000 seamen came up the river on this visit to Whitehall; and they certainly deserve the greatest praise for the exceedingly orderly and peaceable demeanour which they exhibited. Several parties of the Thames Police were on duty on the river in boats; and a large detachment of the Metropolitan Police were stationed in the line of procession, but no breach of the peace took place, so far as we could learn.

THE PROCESSION AT CHARING CROSS.